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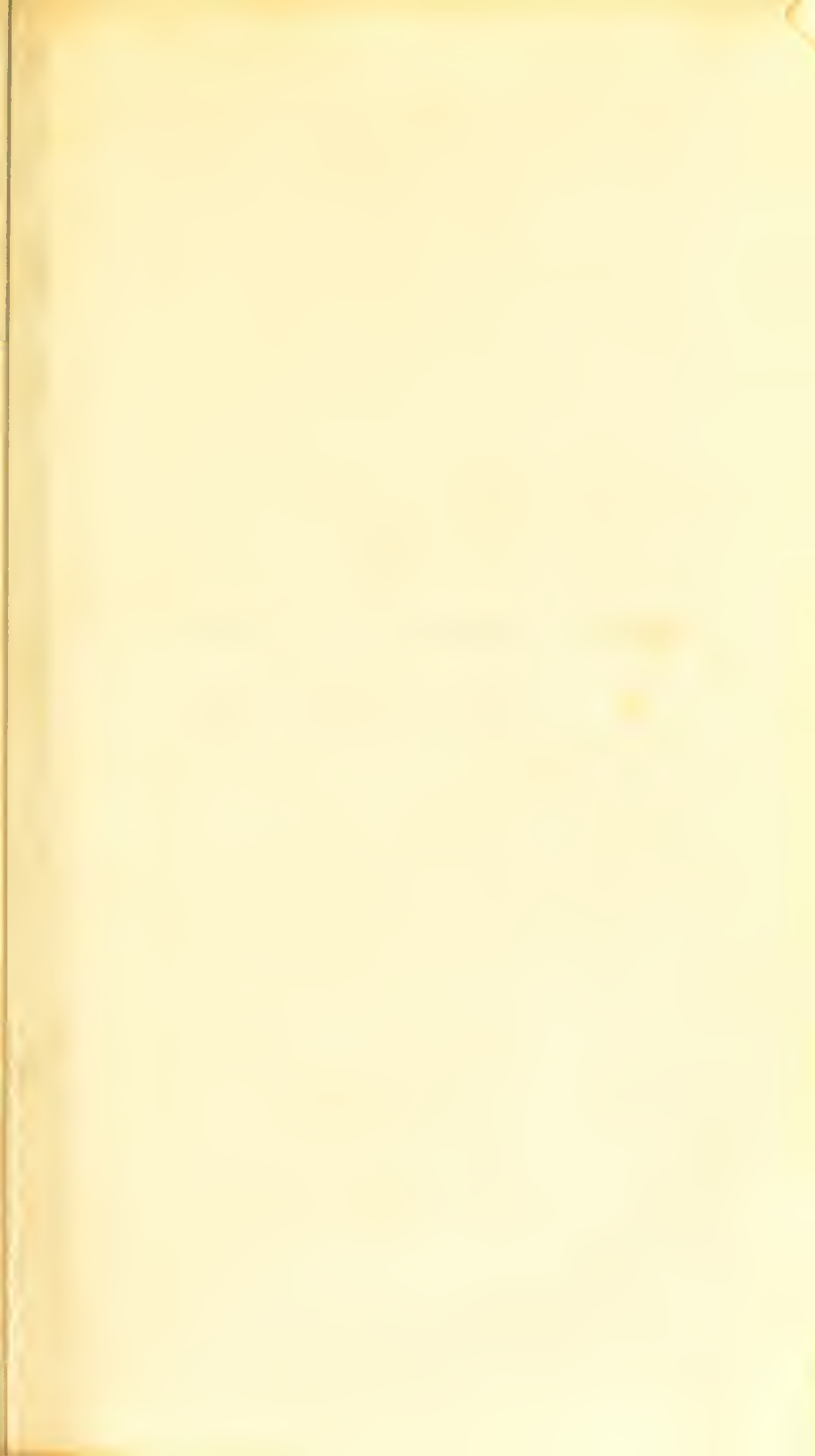
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New (THE)

(Rev ed of Pharmacopoeia
chirurgica 1794, etc)









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THE
NEW MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL
PHARMACOPŒIA.

NEW

H. Batty and Co. Printers, Maidenhead.

THE NEW
MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL
PHARMACOPŒIA ;

BEING A SELECTION OF
MODERN FORMULÆ,

FROM THE
PRIVATE AND HOSPITAL PRACTICE
OF THE
MOST EMINENT MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION,
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA :

FOR THE USE OF
Surgeons and Surgeon-Apothecaries.

BY A
MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
OF LONDON.

SECOND EDITION.

London :

PUBLISHED BY SHERWOOD, NEELY, AND JONES,
PATERNOSTER ROW ;
SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, STATIONERS' COURT ;
AND HIGHLEY AND SON, FLEET STREET.

1822.



TO THE
SOCIETIES OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE

OF LONDON AND PARIS,

And those Members of the Medical Profession

Who have dared to countenance

The Monthly Gazette of Health;

A Work instituted

For the laudable purposes of diffusing information of real
practical utility,

And of exposing regular and irregular Quackery,

And the unworthy conduct of Practitioners in general;

THIS SECOND EDITION

OF THE

NEW MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL PHARMACOPŒIA,

Is most respectfully Dedicated,

By their most obedient Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

ERRATA:

The Purchasers of this Work are requested to correct the following errors, before they make use of the Receipts:

Page 33, second line from the top, *for* aquæ puræ, lb. ss. *read* aquæ puræ lb. iss.
42, third line from the top, *for* COMPOSITA, *read* COMPOSITUM.

Advertisement.

IT is a fact, of which every medical man must be aware, that, in the Pharmacopœias already extant, a very inconsiderable number of formulæ are included for the particular use of surgeons, and many of these happen to be such as individuals do not altogether approve. It may indeed be very reasonably disputed, whether the learned bodies, who have, for a series of years, sent forth their instructions on this subject, be actually competent to the task of directing what remedies are adapted to the practice of a branch of the healing art with which they profess to have no acquaintance whatever; and they would perhaps have done well, had they acknowledged this incompetency, by omitting entirely topical remedies. The design of the following pages is to

supply the deficiencies alluded to, and to furnish the chirurgical practitioner, with a complete collection of those formulæ, of which, in the course of his professional engagements, he must necessarily stand in need.

Since the publication of the “Theory of Chirurgical Pharmacy,” a work, at this time, in a great measure obsolete, and disgraced also with receipts for cosmetics, and other ridiculous compositions, nothing of this kind has been attempted. The *practice of the different Hospitals* has indeed been the subject of a somewhat later publication; but its known inaccuracy, the unscientific way in which it is put together, and the very few chirurgical remedies included in it, afford the practitioner a very scanty share of information. In the present work, particular care has been taken to admit only such formulæ as are applicable to surgery; and, of those, none but really useful and efficacious remedies. Where this rule is disregarded, at least, it is only on the

authority of some eminent practitioner, whose partiality to a particular remedy has been grounded on a long experience of its good effects; and whose name furnishes a sort of sanction for its introduction.

In the nomenclature, as strict an attention is paid, as the case would admit, to the plan very properly pursued by the London College; but, in some few cases, as the reader will readily perceive, it has been found impracticable.

Since the practice of surgery unavoidably embraces many of the remedies of the physician, it has also been found necessary to pay a degree of attention to them; but this is done to no farther an extent, than the customs of medical surgery may be supposed to warrant. To all the formulæ directly taken from the College of Physicians, a distinguishing mark has been affixed. The more operose of these, as the chemical preparations, &c., are merely named, and their

uses, in a concise way, pointed out. The more pharmaceutical compositions, as the collyria, liniments, unguents, &c., and their mode of application, are given somewhat in detail.

THE
MODERN MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL
Pharmacopœia.

ACIDUM ACETICUM.*

VINEGAR, either common or distilled, is a very valuable external application for a variety of local affections, both in the form of lotion and cataplasm; and also for holding in solution many mineral products, as lead, iron, zinc, copper, &c.

At the Gloucester Infirmary, it has been much employed to hasten the exfoliation of carious bone; an effect, which is owing to its promoting decomposition.

A Mr. Cleghorn, of Edinburgh, some time ago published an account of its excellent effects, when immediately applied to burns and scalds. He states, that by a persevering application of it in these cases, it assuaged the violent smarting; and that it was of service, not-

* The acetic acid, of the London Pharmacopœia, is the distilled vinegar of the shops; but, of the Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœia, it is the strong acetic acid, vulgarly termed Radical Vinegar.

withstanding excoriation, or loss of substance. At a proper period after the accident, he applied powdered chalk, in a sufficient quantity to absorb the discharge, and covered the part with a common poultice.

The vapour of vinegar diffused through the atmosphere of a room contaminated by putrid effluvia, from a sloughing or ill-conditioned ulcer, powerfully corrects the offensive odour, and probably renders the putrid particles inoffensive to animal life, by neutralizing them,

ACID PYROLIGNICUM.

This acid, obtained during the process of making charcoal, or by condensing the vapour arising from green-wood, during the charring process in an iron retort, and deprived of petroleum by decomposing lime saturated with it, has lately been much employed in medicine, as a cheap substitute for distilled vinegar. The most observant and accurate chemists have not been able to discover any difference between this acid and vinegar: it is certainly more volatile than vinegar, and acts more rapidly on carbonates than the acetic acid. The pure acid, diluted with seven parts of distilled water, is now pretty generally sold under the name of distilled vinegar. The impure pyroligneous acid, i. e. with its petroleum, has been very successfully employed as a lotion, in cases of leprous affections of the skin, scrofulous ulcerations, chronic inflammation of the eyes and edges of the eyelids, (*See Collyrium of Pyroligneous Acid*) and for promoting digestion of irritative ulcers, or ulcers connected with carious bone. It has also been injected into sinuses, to produce healthy discharge, and adhesive inflammation,

with great success. The petroleum of wood, with which this acid is strongly impregnated, is an excellent soothing digestive. The impure acid may be obtained of a manufacturer, at the low rate of sixpence a gallon;—that which comes over first is the best.

ALCOHOL CUM OLEO CARYOPH.

R *Alcoholis drach. iij. olei caryophylli drach. iij.*
Misce.—This solution of oil of cloves in alcohol, has been applied upon lint, to carious bones, to quicken the process of exfoliation. Some surgeons dilute the oil with castor oil instead of alcohol.

ARGENTI NITRAS. (P. L.)

The utility of this article as a caustic, is well known. Mr. Hunter, and many eminent surgeons, recommend its use on the *first* appearance of chancre, or before the action of the poison has extended to the surrounding parts. They direct the caustic to be scraped to a point, like a black-lead pencil, so that it may be applied only to the ulcerated surface, and a repetition of it daily, till the last slough, which is thrown off, leaves the sore florid and healthy, like the granulations of a simple ulcer. From this treatment there is a chance that the constitution will not be infected; it is, however, prudent to have recourse to the internal use of mercury.

“One thing,” observes a writer, “ought to be noticed, by way of caution, namely, that the glaus penis in some, particularly in scrofulous patients, is liable to slough, and that very largely, on the application even of a mild caustic. An instance is known to

several in this metropolis, of a gentleman who underwent this kind of treatment, under the hands of a practitioner of considerable reputation, with the loss of half his penis. In habits of this description, it is not uncommon even for a chancre to slough spontaneously. Where there is a great degree of inflammation in the chancre itself, as well as in the surrounding parts, great circumspection is certainly necessary in the first trial of this remedy.

Surgeons, who have been in the habit of employing this caustic, are aware, that in cases of irritative ulcers, either syphilitic or scrofulous, the secondary effect, which often takes place in a few minutes, is that of abatement of irritation, and cessation of pain: the cause of irritation and pain in a chancre is, the action of the poison; and the caustic, by destroying it, and the surface on which it was acting, often removes it effectually.

The nitrate of silver is also applied to thickening of the membrane of the urethra, termed stricture. Mr. Hunter introduced it to the part, by means of a canula; this method, however, is only applicable in particular cases; such, more especially, as are illustrated by an engraving, in his Treatise on the Venereal Disease, where a simple membranous substance is formed across the urethra.

Of late years, a decided preference has been given to the *potass fusa*, (*kali purum*) in cases of organic stricture of the urethra; which, although it acts more powerfully, does not produce so much irritation as the lunar caustic. The part it destroys is also thicker, is sooner detached, and is conveyed out of the urethra by the urine with greater facility; in fact, one appli-

cation of the fused potass, does more good than four of the nitrate of silver. In some cases, the free use of this caustic, by destroying the membrane so as to allow the urine to pass into the cellular substance, has occasioned most serious mischief. There are cases of stricture, particularly in elderly people, in which the lunar caustic is more proper than the fused potass: to distinguish such cases, even practitioners, of long experience and close observation, are often at a loss.

A weak solution of nitrate of silver, in water, has been extolled by a French surgeon, as a remedy for piles of long standing.

The nitrate of silver, in the dose of half a grain, twice a day, has been administered with success in cases of chorea, tic douloureux, and epilepsy: in some instances, the dose has been increased to a grain and a half twice a day, made into a pill, with a simple extract, or bread. In all the trials we have given it, it appeared to us to produce no beneficial effect.

A solution of the nitrate of silver, in distilled water, is the best test that has been discovered to detect the presence of arsenic: when arsenic is present, a bright yellow appearance is produced.

ARSENICUM CUM ANTIMONIO.

R *Antimonii pulverizati unc. ij. arsenici oxydi pulv. unc. j.*—To be fluxed together in a crucible, and afterwards reduced to a fine powder.

This caustic has been extensively used, under the name of arsenical caustic, by the late Mr. Justamond, in cases of open cancer. It is, perhaps, one of the

most useful of this class of remedies; being remarkably well calculated for the destruction of excrescences, or for the removal of parts, in ill-conditioned ulcers, which seem to obstruct their healing.

It may be reduced to any degree of mildness, by the addition of a simple powder: opium, finely powdered, is sometimes added to diminish the violence of pain.

Mr. Carmichael, an eminent surgeon of Dublin, has found the arseniate of iron to act more effectually, in destroying the vitality of cancerous structure, than this powder; and, at the same time, to produce less pain: he, however, prefers the application of the phosphate of iron, although it acts more superficially, because arsenic is sometimes absorbed in such quantity as to injure, very materially, the general health. *See Ferri Arsenias et Phosphas.*

A surgeon of experience recommends the application of ice to the cancerous part, which, he says, he has found, when continued some hours, to destroy its peculiar vitality.

BALS. PERUV. CUM FELLE.

R Fellis bovis drach. iij. balsami peruviani drach. j. Misce.—This is a remedy of the late Dr. Hugh Smith, who directed it to be occasionally dropped into the ear, in those cases, where a constant discharge of fœtid matter indicates a diseased state of its secretions. The gall, observes a late writer, employed in it, has also the property of *softening* the wax, so as to render it more removable by simple syringing.

The secretion of the external ear, termed wax, is

perfectly soluble in warm water, and certainly is not rendered more so by an addition of bile. In some indolent cases of ulceration of the external ear, the Peruvian balsam may prove useful; but when irritable, or attended with inflammation, so powerful a stimulant would, probably, be productive of serious mischief.

Mr. Wright, an experienced and scientific surgeon-aurist of London, recommends the following composition, in case of defective secretion from the glandulæ ceruminis :—

R *Ung. cetacei* drach. j. *ol. amygd.* drach. vj. *ol. Terebinth* m. xxx. *ol. succin. rectific.* m. xv. *Misce.*—The two last articles he advises to be used very cautiously, even when there is no pain in the ear; and that no stimulating application whatever should be used when there is pain or inflammation of that organ.

In cases of discharge, which require surgical treatment, and caution in arresting the progress of the disease, Mr. Wright advises a very gentle astringent injection, such as a few drops of *liq. plumbi subacet.* in warm water: adopting, at the same time, constitutional treatment, and counter irritation.

The removal of hard wax, Mr. Wright states, is immediately effected, by filling the ears with a lotion formed of a few drops of spirituous solution of soap, diluted with warm water, for about a quarter or half an hour, and then syringing.

The same gentleman advises persons in advanced life, with a deficiency of cerumen, to fill the ears once a day, or oftener, with a lotion, used warm, composed of *liq. plumbi subacet.* m. iij. *inct. mosch.* m. v. *aquæ dist. unc.* ij.

He also, in speaking of obstructions of the eustachian tubes, says he has found the following gargle very effectual, used in an horizontal position :—

℞ *Inf. rosæ unc. viij. mellis purif. unc. iij. Misce.*

CALX' CUM POTASSA.

This is the *causticum commune fortius* of the old dispensatory. The principal use to which it has been applied, has been for the purpose of opening abscesses ; but this is more expeditiously done by the application of potassa fusa.

CATAPLASMA ACIDI ACETOSI.

This cataplasm may be made with vinegar and oatmeal only, or with the addition of bread crumbs. It is a simple but effectual remedy for sprains or bruises, and answers best if applied cold ; in which state it also has considerable effect in stopping the progress of scrofulous enlargements of the bones. A small quantity of linseed-meal may be added, to give the whole a greater degree of tenacity than can be expected from the bread and oatmeal, where heat is not employed. Fine bran is used at many hospitals instead of oatmeal.

CATAPLASMA ACIDI PYROLIGNOSI.

℞ *Furfuris, lb. ss. pulv. sem. lini unc. j. misce bene et adde acidi pyrolignos. impur. q. s. ut f. cataplasma.*—This cataplasm (lukewarm) has been applied to ill-conditioned, irritable, and scrofulous ulcers, and leprous affections of the skin, with great advantage.

CATAPL. ACIDI PYROLIGN. CUM FERRO.

Adde catapl. acidipyrolignosi, tinct. ferri muriatis gut. xxx. et pulv. vel extr. conii recentis, unc iij.—For cancerous, or phagedænic ulcers, this is a valuable topical application. Like the preceding, it should be applied lukewarm.

CATAPL. ALUMINIS SUPERSULPH.

This is prepared, by briskly stirring a lump of alum in the whites of two eggs, till they form a coagulum; which is found very serviceable in ophthalmia, that of the purulent kind more especially. It is to be applied to the eye, between two pieces of thin linen rag. As a remedy for chilblains it is also very efficacious.

CATAPL. BRIONIÆ COMP.

R Radicis brioniæ unc. iij. florum sambuei unc. j. gummi ammoniaci unc. ss. ammoniæ muriatis drach. ij. spiritus camphorati unc. j.—After boiling the briony and elder flowers till they become tender, they are to be bruised; and the gum ammoniac, previously dissolved in vinegar, afterwards added. The muriate of ammonia, and the camphorated spirit, are lastly to be joined; and the whole mixed together into a cataplasm. This is the *cataplasma disentiens* of the old Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

CATAPLASMA CALCIS.

R Calcis, farinæ avenæ sing. unc. ij. adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. iv.—The lime being slacked with a

sufficient quantity of water, the lard and oatmeal are to be added. This is in use at the Bath Hospital as a remedy in knee and hip cases.

CATAPLASMA CALCIS SULPHATIS.

The use of plaster of Paris, as a cataplasm to ulcers, was some time since introduced into practice by Sir William Blizard, at the London Hospital, who for a short time spoke of its effects in high terms of commendation. In the practice of others, it proved of no more use than the simple oatmeal poultice, and we believe it has fallen into disuse even with Sir William Blizard.

The powdered plaster is mixed in the common way, with water, and applied, while soft, to the ulcer, where it hardens, and is suffered to remain for two or three days before it is renewed. It is principally adapted for the treatment of that kind of ulcer in which a want of vigour is apparent.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS.

To about half a pound of the common farinaceous cataplasm, two ounces of wood charcoal, in very fine powder, are to be added; and the whole mixed well together.

This remedy is in use at the Worcester, Gloucester, and Liverpool Infirmaries; where it is found of considerable service, in sweetening cancerous and fœtid ulcers, and disposing them to granulate favourably. It has also been lately much recommended as a soothing application in cases of inflammation attended

with excoriation, and particularly for ulcerations, the consequence of scalds or burns, by a surgeon, who contends, that charcoal acts chemically or specifically on inflamed parts, where the cuticle is broken.

CATAPLASMA CEREVISIÆ.

This is prepared, by stirring into the grounds of strong beer, as much oatmeal as will make it of a suitable consistence. It is a valuable poultice for a mortified part, or during the process of sloughing; the fixed air correcting the putrid effluvia, and, at the same time, gently stimulating the healthy part.

CATAPLASMA CONII.

To equal parts of expressed juice of hemlock and distilled water, add as much oatmeal as will sufficiently thicken it. This poultice is employed in cancerous and scrofulous cases, and in most ulcers of an inveterate character, to diminish their sensibility, and amend the discharge. The fresh herb, bruised, was preferred for these purposes by Mr. Justamond, and is perhaps more to be relied on. If neither the fresh herb, nor the expressed juice, can be obtained, the powder or extract may be employed.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI.

R *Semen cumini lib. j. baccarum lauri, pimentæ bac. unc. iij.*—The ingredients, powdered, are to be formed into a cataplasm, with thrice their weight of honey. This remedy was formerly considered as a

useful antiseptic, and as a valuable stimulant, in cases of indolent tumours, and deep-seated rheumatic affections.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI.

This cataplasm, which has been found of service in sweetening putrid ulcers, particularly those of the cancerous kind, is prepared merely by boiling carrots a sufficient length of time, and mashing them up into a pulp. Turnips are sometimes prepared in the same way, and are found to answer the same purpose. Both are to be applied to the ulcer, without the intervention of lint, or any other substance.

It is common, with some practitioners, to apply these articles in a raw state, finely grated; but in this state, in consequence of its hardness and roughness, it is apt to excite considerable irritation.

CATAPLASMA FARINÆ COMPOSITUM.

R *Farinæ secalis lib. j. fermenti veteris acris unc. iv. sodæ muriat. unc. ij.*—To be made into a paste with hot water, and immediately wrapped round the part affected, and renewed morning and evening.

This is the *cataplasma stimulans* of Dr. Hugh Smith, by whom it was prescribed as a remedy for those anomalous swellings which the learned Doctor supposed to arise from viscid secretions. It was first introduced into England by the Hessians and Hanoverians, with whom it is much in use, for gouty and rheumatic affections.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTANS.

This cataplasm is made, by stirring into the common oatmeal poultice a little yeast, and keeping it covered at a small distance from the fire to ferment. It is by much the most effectual way of applying fixed air to ulcers. In using it, care must be taken not to bind it on too closely; as the fermentation, a short time after its application, will be considerable; and its bulk, of course, so increased, as to put the cloths and bandages which confine it very much on the stretch.

CATAPL. HYDRARG. MUR. CUM ACID.
PYROLIGN.

R *Hydrarg. mur. gr. j. Acidi pyrolign. impur. unc. iv. Pulv. lini. drach. iv. Furfuris vel farin. avenæ q. s. ut f. catapl.*—Dissolve the muriate of mercury in the vinegar, and then add the powders previously mixed. This composition (applied cold) has been found very beneficial in cases of leprous affections of the skin.

CATAPLASMA IODINÆ.

R *Tinct. iodinæ drach. iv. pulv. lini unc. j. farinæ avenæ unc. iij. aqua distillat q. s. ut f. catapl.*—Rub the powders together, and add by degrees the tincture mixed with two ounces of cold water; and then add as much warm water as may be necessary to form a poultice. Iodine being very volatile, the warm water added for the purpose of rendering the poultice lukewarm, should not exceed 100 degrees. This poultice is highly recommended by some foreign writers, for dispersing

wenny and scrofulous tumours; in some cases of which we have employed it with evident advantage.

CATAPLASMA LINI.

Linseed-poultice is made by stirring a sufficient quantity of the meal into boiling water.

This is reckoned a good emollient, and is adopted at all the London hospitals; but it is doubtful whether the poultice of bread or oatmeal, with linseed powder, is not preferable to it; as there is too great an abundance of slimy mucilage in the linseed alone, to answer, completely, the purposes of a relaxant.

CATAPLASMA MALI MATURI.

Some surgeons consider this a good and convenient cataplasma for inflamed eyes. The apples are to be thoroughly roasted, and the soft pulp separated, and applied to the eye without any intervening substance.

It may not be amiss to observe, that in all cases of ophthalmy, where a cataplasma is preferred, it should be applied to the naked eye, unless its ingredients be so rough, or the eye so irritable, as to render it imprudent; in which case, the usual way of inclosing it between two pieces of gauze, or thin linen rag, is to be adopted; though the experiment will at once shew how impossible it is, in this way, to bring the remedy closely into contact with the diseased part.

This cataplasma is among the remedies employed in the hospital of Invalids at Paris; but the apples are there directed to be mixed with milk, which, coagulating, forms a compound probably of less efficacy than the apples alone.

CATAPLASMA PANIS.

It had been the custom, for a very long period, to employ milk in the composition of a bread poultice; but in consequence of its becoming sour, and of possessing no greater power of relaxing the skin than water, it is very rarely ordered by a surgeon. It is prepared effectually, and with very little trouble, by merely soaking slices of new bread, in boiling hot water, till they are swollen and perfectly soft. It is necessary to pour away, and even to press out, as much water as may appear to be superfluous; after which the bread may be beaten up with a spoon.

This composition will be rendered still more complete, if a small quantity of linseed meal be stirred into it, which has the double advantage of binding its parts together, so that it shall not smear and cling to the skin; and of retaining, for a much longer time, that moisture, on the preservation of which, its beneficial effects chiefly depend.

CATAPLASMA PAPAVERIS ALBI.

R Fomenti papaveris albi. lib. j. Farinæ avenæ q. s.—This poultice, on account of its sedative quality, which, if necessary, may be farther increased by adding to it a solution of opium, is applied to parts in an irritable state, and in all external cases where it becomes an object to alleviate pain.

CATAPLASMA PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

R Liquor. plumbi subacet. drach. j. Aquæ distill. lib. j. Micæ panis. q. s.—This poultice is a suitable

vehicle for the lead, and is proper to be applied in cases of local inflammation, or inflamed and irritative ulceration or excoriation. *See* Catapl. Carbonis.

CATAPLASM. POTASSÆ ACETATIS.

This article, which the late Dr. Cheston, and the late Mr. Naylor of Gloucester, were in the habit of ordering as an application to cancerous and foul ulcers, is made by neutralising six drachms of the subcarbonate of potass with common vinegar; and afterwards adding to the liquor a sufficient quantity of oatmeal or bread to form a poultice. At the Bristol and Manchester infirmaries, a solution of the acetate of potass in water, is employed in lieu of the subcarbonate of potass and vinegar.

CATAPLASMA QUERCUS MARINI.

This is prepared, by bruising a quantity of the marine plant, commonly called *sea tang*, which is afterwards to be applied by way of a poultice.

Its chief use is in cases of scrofula; white swellings and glandular tumours more especially.

Where this vegetable cannot be obtained in its recent state, a common poultice of sea-water and oatmeal has been substituted for it by the late Mr. Hunter, and other surgeons of eminence *See* Poultices of Iodine and Soda.

CATAPL. RAD. SOLANI TUBER.

A quantity of raw potatoes are to be pounded in a mortar, or grated, to a proper degree of fineness. This,

though a vulgar remedy, is a very useful application to superficial scalds or burns, particularly the former. It should be applied cold. Some practitioners add a small proportion of tinct. opii et liq. plumbi acet.

CATAPLASMA ROSÆ.

R *Conservæ rosæ unc. ij. Aluminis drach. ss.*—The alum is to be finely pulverised, and mixed with the conserve. This is reckoned an useful application in the latter stages of ophthalmy.

CATAPLASMA SINAPEOS. (L.)

R *Semenum sinapeos pulveris unc. ij. Farinæ avenæ unc. iv. aq. bullien. q. s. ut f. catapl.*—This cataplasm is applied warm, for the purpose of exciting inflammatory action, in order to produce a derivation in favour of a part generally of vital importance in the system, as inflammation or compression of the brain; and also to reproduce gouty action in the extremities, after recession. It is generally applied to the feet, and sometimes, in desperate cases, to the hands likewise. It is also a valuable stimulant in cases of palsy, and may be employed with advantage in some cases of indolent abscesses, to promote suppuration.

CATAPL. SODÆ SUB-CARBONATIS.

R *Sodæ sub-carbonatis drach. iv. Pulv. lini unc. j. Farinæ avenæ unc. v. Aq. fervent. q. s. ut f. cataplasm.*—Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda in a tea-cupful of warm water, and then add the powders

and as much more water as is necessary to form a poultice. It is used for the same purposes as the cat. querc. marini, to which some surgeons of eminence give it a preference. *See Cataplasin. Iodinæ.*

CATAPLASMA SODÆ SULPHATIS.

R Sodæ Sulphatis unc. j. Aquæ ferventis lib. ss. Micæ panis q. s. Misce.—This formula is attributed to Dr. Kirkland, and is said to be particularly useful in xerophthalmia, or that kind of inflammation of the eye where the secretions are deficient.

CATAPL. TEREBINTH.

R Ol. terebinth., ol. olivæ unc. j. Pulv. lini unc. ij. Farinæ avenæ unc. iv. Misce beue et adde aq. fervent. q. s. ut f. catapl.—This is a valuable poultice for promoting suppuration of indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers. With the additional quantity of the oil of turpentine, it is recommended in cases of deep burns or scalds, in preference to liniments of turpentine.

CAUSTICUM ARSENICI.

R Ranunculi acris foliorum, Flammulæ vulgaris foliorum sing. unc. j. Arsenici albi lævigati drach j. Florum sulphuris scrup. v.—The crow's foot and dog's fennel being fresh gathered and bruised, the other ingredients are to be added, and the whole beaten into a paste. This is to be formed into balls, and dried in the sun. When used, they are directed

to be powdered, mixed with the yolk of an egg, and applied, on a piece of pig's bladder, to the surface of the cancer. In this state the caustic is to remain, till the eschar separates spontaneously. Great circumspection in using the composition is at all times necessary, particularly in applying it to cancers of the nose or lips, on account of the danger of swallowing a portion of the arsenic.

It has been successfully employed at Bartholomew's Hospital, under the direction of the late Sir Charles Blicke, with a view of exciting a new action in those troublesome sores, which sometimes surround the root of the nail; and which, in general, are found to be extremely difficult of cure.

This composition is the once celebrated cancer remedy of Mr. Plunket. See *Pulv. Arsenici cum Antimonio*, and *Phosphas Ferri*.

CAUSTICUM OPIATUM.

R Calcis cum kali puro drach. ij. Opii pulverizati drach. ss. Saponis mollis vulgaris q. s.—The caustic powder and the opium being mixed together, are to be formed into a paste with the soap. This caustic was employed by the late Mr. Else of St. Thomas's Hospital, in the radical cure of the hydrocele. The mode of using it, is by applying to the lower and anterior part of the tumour, a common adhesive plaster, spread on leather, and consisting of several folds or thicknesses, through which is made a circular hole, or well, for the reception of the paste. This is suffered to lie on for about eight hours; at the end of which time, without having given the patient much

pain, it will be found to have penetrated down to the tunica vaginalis; and the remaining treatment consists only in applying poultices till the eschar sloughs, the water is evacuated, and the cure completed.

In some instances, such a degree of inflammation followed the application of this caustic, as to endanger life; the sloughing having extended to the testis and spermatic cord. The injection of diluted port wine into the cyst, after drawing off the serum, to produce adhesive inflammation, is therefore preferable, not only on account of its being less painful and dangerous, but much more expeditious. Another mode of producing inflammation of the cyst, is to remove a small portion of it, after letting out the serum, by an abscess lancet. The latter we have practised with great success.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ.

R *Calaminæ præp., Ceræ flavæ, sing. lib. ss. Olei olivæ lib. j.*—Melt the wax and oil together, and when sufficiently cool, stir in the calamine. This is well known as an application calculated to promote the cicatrization of ulcers.

CERAT. CRETÆ ACETATATIS COMPOS.

R *Emplastri plumbi unc. viij. Olei olivæ, cretæ præparatæ, acetî distillati sing. unc. iv. Liq. plumbi acetatis unc. ss.*—The lead plaster and oil having been melted together, are to be incorporated with the prepared chalk. When the mixture is sufficiently cooled, the water of acetated litharge is to be

mixed with the distilled vinegar, and the whole gradually stirred in.

This is Dr. Kirkland's *neutral cerate*, a remedy much employed in his practice, and with some surgeons of the present day is in great repute, as an application to inflamed parts, and irritable ulcers.

CERATUM HYDRARGYRI.

R *Ceræ flavæ adipis snillæ sing lib. ss. Hydrargyri purificati unc. iij. Olei sulphurati drach. j.*—The quicksilver being well rubbed down with the sulphurated oil, and the wax and lard melted together, the latter mixture is to be gradually added and stirred into the former, so as to ensure a complete division of the particles of the quicksilver through the whole composition.

This is the *ceratum mercuriale* of the late London Dispensatory, and seems to have been expunged by the college without any good reason, as it is still in repute with the best practitioners as a remedy for old ulcers. It has a very good effect, when employed as an outer dressing, in softening their callous edges, and restoring the discoloured skin which usually surrounds them to an healthy state.

CERAT. HYDRARG. NITRATIS MIT.

R *Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis ccrati spermatis ceti sing. unc. ij. Misce.*—This composition, which is employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is designed as an application to scrofulous or phagedænic ulcers.

CERATUM HYDRARG. NITRICO-OXYDI.

R *Cerati cetacei lib. ss. Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi unc. ss. Terebinth. venet. unc. ss. Misc.*—The red nitrated quicksilver should be *very finely* levigated and mixed with the cerate.

This application answers remarkably well, in bringing about an healthy appearance in sluggish and ill-conditioned ulcers.

CERATUM HYDRARG. SULPURETI RUBR.

R *Ceræ flavæ, adipis suillæ præparatæ sing. lib. ss. Resinæ flavæ unc. ss. Hydrargyri sulphureti rubri unc. j.*—Some surgeons consider this to be an elegant and efficacious digcstive cerate.

CERATUM HYDRARG. SUB-MUR.

R *Hydrarg. submnr. drach. j. Cerati spermatis unc. ss. Misc.*—This is a good occasional application to ulcers, and is more particularly serviceable in those of a venereal kind, when previously cleansed by caustic or irritating remedies.

CERATUM LYTTÆ. (L.)

R *Cerati spermatis ceti drach. vj. Pulv. lyttæ drach. j.*—The cerate being softened by the fire, the cantharides, powdered, are to be mixed with it.

The use of this is merely to keep up a discharge from blisters.

CERATUM MELLIS.

R *Olei olivæ, mellis despumati sing. lib. ss. Cerae flavæ emplastri plumbi sing. unc. iv.*—The oil, wax, and lead plaster, are to be melted together, and the honey afterwards added. This cerate is employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in cases of strumous sores and indolent ulcers.

By substituting for the last article six ounces of emplastrum lithargyri *cum gummi*, a cerate is formed which is in very high repute in Lancashire for the cure of scrofulous sores; especially those which occur between the fingers and toes of young children.

CERATUM PLUMBI.

R *Emplastri plumbi, adipis suillæ sing. lib. ss. Cerae flavæ unc. j. Liq. plumbi subacetatis unc. iv.*—

In preparing this cerate, the three first ingredients must be melted together, and when almost cold, the liq. plumb. acetatis is to be gradually incorporated, stirring the whole till perfectly cold.

It is an useful remedy for superficial sores, or as an external dressing for ulcers, whose edges are inflamed.

CERAT. PLUMB. SUBACET. COMP.

R *Liq. plumbi subacetatis unc. iss. Cerae flavæ unc. iv. Olei olivæ unc. ix. Camphoræ drach. ss.*—

In preparing this, the camphor is to be rubbed down with a little oil, and added gradually to the other ingredients when they are nearly grown cold.

CERAT. SABINÆ.

R *Fol. sabinæ recent. lb. j. Cera flav. lb. ss. Axung. porcin. præp. lb. ij.*—The wax and lard being melted together, boil therein the savine (bruised) till it becomes slightly crisp; then strain through linen. This is a very excellent cerate for keeping up a thick discharge from a blistered surface.

CERATUM SAPONIS.

R *Plumbi oxydi semivitr. lib. j. Acidi acet. cong. j. Saponis unc. viij. Olei olivæ, cera flavæ sing. lib. j.*—This is the *soap cerate* of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In preparing it, the utmost caution must be used. The three first ingredients are to be mixed together, and boiled gently till all the moisture is evaporated, after which the wax and oil, previously melted together, must be added. The composition, from first to last, must be incessantly and effectually stirred, without which the whole would be spoiled. This formula was introduced into practice by the late Mr. Pott, and has been found to be a very convenient application in fractures, and also as an external dressing for ulcers, being of a very convenient degree of adhesiveness, and also possessing the usual properties of a saturnine remedy.

CEREI.

We have omitted the formulæ for different medicated and simple bougies, because they are never made by surgeons, and few are disposed to attribute the

beneficial effects of the most celebrated medicated ones to any other operation than what is strictly mechanical. A late writer states, that he has found bougies, made or besmeared with ung. belladon., very beneficial in spasmodic, and also organic strictures, attended with great nervous excitement. See Ung. Belladonnæ.

Another states, that he has derived as much benefit from the mercurial bougie, or a simple bougie besmeared with mercurial ointment, in organic stricture, as from the caustic; i. e. the thickened part is removed by the absorbents thus brought into action, almost as speedily as it is destroyed by caustic: an assertion which few surgeons will credit. That medicines may be introduced into the urethra, by besmearing the surface of bougies, with advantage, such as the belladonnæ, opium, mercury, &c., no surgeon, we presume, will deny; but, that any beneficial effect can be produced by medicating the plaster of which they are made, which must be necessarily of a hard consistence, the results of our experience do not dispose us to believe: for, generally speaking, we have found the compound metallic bougies, in organic and spasmodic stricture, to operate more beneficially, and to excite less irritation, than either the medicated or simple plaster, elastic gum, or cat-gut bougies.

COLLYRIUM ACIDI ACETICI.

R *Acidi acetici* P. L. unc. ss. *Aquæ flor. sambuc. unc.* vj. *Spir. rorismar. drach.* iij. *Misce.*—
The late Mr. Ware frequently prescribed this lotion to invigorate the eyes in cases of weakness of sight;

and we have met with several cases in which it proved very serviceable.

COLLYRIUM ACIDI PYROLIG.

R Acidi pyrolign. impur. unc. ss. Aquæ distill. unc. vj. Misc.—This has been chiefly employed in cases of chronic inflammation of the edges of the eyelids.

COLLYRIUM ALUMINIS SUPERSULPH.

R Aluminis supersulph. scrup. j. Aquæ rosæ unc. vj. The alum, in powder, readily dissolves in rose water, and forms a good astringent collyrium. It is in use at Guy's Hospital.

COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

R Liq. ammoniæ acetat. drachm vj. aq. flor. sambuc. unc. vij. Misc.—The late Mr. Ware was very partial to this composition as a lotion for inflamed eyes, attended with an high degree of irritation and pain.

In this, as in the application of all fluid remedies to the eye, it is of importance to bring them into contact with the part; and even to suffer them to pass between the eyelids. They are therefore most effectually applied, with the assistance of that useful vessel called an eye-cup; or, where the more permanent application of the remedy is requisite, single bits of fine linen rag may be dipped into the liquid, and laid one over another; the outer pieces being occasionally taken off, and dipped afresh, as the fluid evaporates.

If the liq. ammoniæ acetatis be not properly made,

which we are sorry to say is seldom the case, even by respectable chemists, it may do much serious mischief; particularly if the carbonate of ammonia predominates.

COLL. AMMONIÆ ACETAT. CAMPH.

R *Collyrii ammoniæ acetatis, misturæ camphoratæ sing. unc. ij. Misc.*

COLL. AMMONIÆ ACET. CUM CERUSSA.

R *Collyrii ammoniæ acetatis unc. iv. Pulveris plumbi carbonatis compositi drach. j. Misc.*

COLLYR. AMMONIÆ ACET. OPIAT.

R *Collyrii ammoniæ acetatis unc. iv. Opii purif. gr. vj. vel, Liq. opii sedat. gut. xl. Misc.*—This is most suitable in an inflamed state of the eye, when the pain is considerable.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI AMMONIATI.

R *Cupri acet. gran. iv. Ammoniæ muriat. drach. ss. Aquæ calcis recentis unc. viij.*—This is the *aqua cupri ammoniati* of the new London Pharmacopœia, but prepared after that of Edinburgh with regard to the manner of introducing the copper.

It is useful, as a general collyrium, after the inflammatory stage of ophthalmia; but it is more particularly calculated for the removal of slight specks on the cornea, in which case, its introduction within the eyelids is indispensably necessary.

In some cases it is diluted with an equal quantity of simple or distilled water. *See Collyrium Cupri et Zinci.*

COLLYR. CUPRI SULPH. CAMPHOR.

R Aquæ cupri sulph. camph. drach. ij. Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv. Misce.—This is strongly recommended by Mr. Ware, in the treatment of purulent ophthalmia in children, and proves to be worthy of the encomiums bestowed on it.

COLLYRIUM CUPRI ET ZINCI SULP.

R Cupri sulphatis gr. j. Zinci sulphatis gr. x. Aquæ distillat. lb. j. Misce.—This was a very favourite collyrium with the late Mr. Russel, of Worcester; and the late Mr. Trye, of Gloucester; not only in chronic, but acute inflammation of the eye, after abstraction of blood by leeches, or cupping, and the operation of a brisk cathartic. It is also a very valuable lotion for the purulent ophthalmia.

COLLYR. HYDRARG. OXY-MUR.

R Liq. hydrarg. oxy-mur. gutt. ij. Aquæ distillatæ unc. viij. Misce.—This, says a writer, resembles the collyrium cupri ammoniati in its qualities, and may be weakened or strengthened at pleasure, by varying the proportion of oxy-muriate of quicksilver. It is proper only in chronic cases, or where the inflammation is syphilitic.

COLLYR. HYDRARG. SUBMUR.

R *Hydrarg. submur. drach. ss. Aq. puræ unc. ss. Misc.*—The late Mr. Ware was very partial to this collyrium, in cases of scrofulous inflammation of the eyes; or when the inflammation extended to the edges of the eyelids, and attended with obstruction of the sebaceous glands. He always introduced about thirty drops between the eyelids, (after well shaking the vial.) It is a valuable auxiliary to the collyrium cupri et zinci sulph. in cases of erysipelatous ophthalmia, of a chronic nature.

COLLYRIUM OPIATUM.

The *fomentum papaveris albi* is to be applied warm to the eye, in the manner of a fomentation.

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI.

R *Pulveris plumbi carb. comp. drach. j. Aquæ rosæ unc. viij. Misc.*—This is in use at Guy's Hospital.

COLLYRIUM PLUMBI SUBACET.

R *Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv. Liq. plumbi subacetat. gutt. x. Misc.*—This is for the first stage of acute ophthalmia.

COLLYR. PLUMBI SUBACETAT. CAMPH.

R *Spiritus camphorati gutt. xx. Liq. plumbi subacetatis gutt. x. Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv. Misc.*—It is necessary to remark, that these ingredients are to

be put together in the order set down; otherwise the camphor will be separated. To inflamed eyes, camphor is a powerful stimulant, and often excites great pain, and not unfrequently increases the inflammation.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI ACETATIS.

R *Zinci acetat. gr. x. Aquæ distillat. lb. ss. Misce.*
—Dr. Henry, of Manchester, states, that he has found the acetate of zinc more beneficial, in allaying inflammation, than the sulphate.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI IODATIS.

R *Zinci iodat. gr. iv. Aquæ distillat. unc. vj. Misce.*—Iodine has a great attraction for zinc, and with it forms a salt, soluble in water. The above form is highly extolled by M. Proutet, for scrofulous inflammation of the eye. It should, we conceive, be used with great caution.

COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS.

R *Zinci sulphatis gran. ij. Aquæ distillat. unc. iv. Misce.*—This is much employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

COLLYR. ZINCI SULPH. CAMPH.

R *Zinci sulphatis gr. x. Camphoræ gran. vj. Pulveris radicis iridis gran. x. Aquæ rosæ unc. vj.*—This collyrium is in use at the Royal Hospital of Invalids at Paris. The three first ingredients are directed to

be beaten in a mortar, with the white of a hard boiled egg; but for what purpose it is not easy to understand, as the rose water is afterwards to be added, and the clear liquor strained off.

The following, from St. Bartholomew's, is perhaps equally good, though much less complex in the preparation:—

R *Zinci sulphatis* gr. xv. *Camphoræ gran.* x. *Aquæ ferventis unc.* vj.—The vitriolated zinc being rubbed with the camphor, and the boiling water poured on, the clear liquor is to be separated by filtration.

There are few better collyria, than those in which vitriolated zinc forms an ingredient.

CINCHONA.

Three species of Peruvian bark have been employed in this country; viz. the pale, (*cortex cinchonæ lancifoliæ*); the red, (*cortex cinchonæ oblongifoliæ*); and the yellow, (*cortex cinchonæ cordifoliæ*). The pale, which has of late years been imported, is very inferior to that which was employed twenty years ago; being less resinous. The true red has disappeared; the article sold for it being the large yellow, dyed red; and, as to the yellow, which is generally used by apothecaries, it is less astringent than the pale, and perhaps possesses no more virtue than the willow bark, or any common bitter. The pale is productive of the peculiar principle termed cinchonin, which we have not detected in some species of yellow. Within the last ten years, Peruvian barks have fallen very considerably in the estimation of medical men as a tonic, which we

attribute entirely to the general substitution of the yellow bark for the pale. The flavour of the pale is very-different to that of the yellow; and we are satisfied that it possesses *peculiar* medicinal virtues.

In all cases where the constitution is to be sustained against the injuries of local disease, we are to avail ourselves of the assistance of this remedy, but more particularly in mortifications, where the powers of the system are considerably reduced. In these, as indeed in every case, it should be exhibited in substance, and in as large a quantity as the stomach will bear, till the object of its being given is accomplished.

Sometimes stimulants are very properly joined with the bark; and, on some occasions, opium. In ulcers, and in some diseases of the skin, the bark is also highly beneficial.

The pale Peruvian bark, in fine powder, was a favourite topical application with the late Mr. Russel, of Worcester, in cases of indolent ulcers, with a glassy surface.

CREMOR PLUMBI SUBACET.

R *Cremoris lactis unc. j. Liq. plumbi subacet. drach. j. Misce.*—This, which is a composition of the late Dr. Kirkland's, is of use in external inflammation, more particularly in ophthalmia; in which case, he applied it to the eye upon linen rags.

Being powerfully sedative, and remarkable for the degree of cold which attends its application, it also proves an admirable remedy for superficial burns and scalds.

DECOCT. ALTHÆÆ.

R *Rad. althææ sic inc. unc. ij. Aquæ puræ lb. ss.*—To be boiled gently till the water is reduced to a pint. Some practitioners prefer this decoction to the simple and compound decoction of sarsaparilla, as an alterative in pseudo-syphilitic affections, scrofula, and organic disease of the uterus; and also as a companion to mercury in syphilis. In cases of morbid secretion of the kidneys, irritation of the bladder and urethra, and paucity of urine, it has also been found very beneficial.

DECOCTUM BARDANÆ.

R *Radicis bardanæ unc. vj. Aquæ distillatæ lib. vj.* To be boiled till only two quarts remain. From a pint to a quart in a day is given in those cases where sarsaparilla, and other remedies that are called alterative, are supposed to be requisite.

DECOCT. CASCARILLÆ.

R *Cort. cascarillæ unc. j. Aq. puræ unc. xx.*—To be boiled till reduced to a pint. Mr. Abernethy prefers this decoction, as a stomachic, to that of Peruvian bark. He generally directs a wine-glassful to be taken with fifteen or twenty grains of carbonate of soda, twice a day, viz. about two hours before, and three or four after dinner. He also prescribes five grains of the blue pill to be taken every other night for a week or ten days, to promote the secretion of the bile, &c.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ.

℞ *Stipitum dulcamaræ recentium drach. ij. Aquæ distillatæ lib. iv.*—These are to be boiled away to a quart, and strained. The dose is half a pint in twenty-four hours, mixed with an equal quantity of milk. This remedy is employed in inveterate cases of scrofula, in cancer, lepra, and other cutaneous affections; and in anomalous local diseases, originating in venereal lues.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI. (L.)

℞ *Radicis hellebori albi contus unc. j. Aquæ distillatæ lib. ij. Spiritus vinosi rectificati unc. ij.*—Boil the hellebore in the water till reduced to a pint; then strain off the liquor, and add the spirit of wine.

This decoction is employed as a lotion in cutaneous diseases, but chiefly the itch, which it frequently cures, and is much more cleanly in the application, than the unguents commonly used. Some physicians add three drachms of the muriate of ammonia, in lieu of the spirit. Spirit, however, we conceive to be necessary to keep the resin of the root in solution.

DECOCTUM HORDEI CUM ACACIA.

℞ *Decocti hordei lib. ij. Acaciæ gummi unc. j.*—The gum is to be dissolved in the barley decoction whilst warm. It then forms a suitable diluent in strangury, dysury, &c. A late writer supposes, that the gum passes into the bladder in an unaltered state, and prevents the action of the neutral salts of the urine on the membranous lining of the bladder and urethra.

DECOCT. LUSITANICUM.

R *Sarsaparillæ concisæ*, *Radicis chinæ sing. unc. j.* *Nucum juglandis cortice siccatarum*, No. xx. *Antimonii sulphureti unc. ij.* *Lapidis pumicis pulverizati unc. j.* *Aquæ distillatæ lib. x.*—The powdered antimony and pumice stone are to be tied in separate pieces of rag, and boiled along with the other ingredients.

This last decoction is reckoned to be the genuine Lisbon diet drink, whose qualities have been the subject of so much encomium. The use of the pumice stone is to divide the antimony.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI.

R *Radicis mezerei contusi drach. ij.* *Radicis glycyrrhizæ contusi unc. j.* *Aquæ distillatæ lib. ij.*—The mezereon is to be boiled till the water is reduced one half, and the liquorice added a short time before it is taken from the fire.

This decoction, given from half a pint to a pint in twenty-four hours, has been found a serviceable auxiliary to mercury in the lues venerea; but it is probably better calculated for strumous affections, or for those mixed venereal cases, where scrofula seems to predominate. This is one of the formulæ of Guy's Hospital.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS.

R *Quercus contusi unc. j.* *Aquæ distillatæ lib. ij.*—To be boiled till only a pint remains. This,

as an astringent lotion, is in use at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

It is an useful injection in cases of gleet and fluor albus, and as a topical application for prolapsus ani.

DECOCTUM SAPONARIÆ.

℞ *Herbæ saponariæ recentis contusæ lib. ss. Aquæ pistillatæ cong. j.*—To be boiled till only two quarts of fluid remain. This decoction, in the quantity of a pint to three pints or two quarts, taken, in the course of twenty-four hours, in venereal, scrofulous, or impetiginous affections, it is said, has been productive of considerable good effect.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. (L.)

℞ *Radiciis sarsaparillæ incisæ unc. vj. Aquæ distillatæ lib. viij.*—These are ordered to be macerated in a heat of 195 degrees, for two hours; after which the sarsaparilla is to be taken out and bruised, and then mixed again with the decoction, and macerated two hours longer. It is then to be reduced by boiling to two quarts and strained.

Some surgeons order an addition of an ounce of the extract of sarsaparilla to the above quantity of the decoction; but this extract, made as it is by all druggists from the clumps of the roots, does not contain more virtue than gum arabic.

DECOC. SARSAP. COMPOSITUM. (L.)

℞ *Radiciis sarsaparillæ incisæ et contusæ unc. vj. Corticis radiciis sassafra, Ligni guaiaci rasi, Radiciis*

glycyrrhizæ contusæ sing. unc. j. Corticis radicis mezerei drach. iij. Aquæ distillatæ lib. x.—These are to be macerated over a slow fire for six hours, and the liquor afterwards reduced, by boiling, to five pints. During the latter part of the process, the mezereon and sassafras are to be added, and the decoction, after a short time, strained.

This and the foregoing were very generally directed in venereal, scrofulous, and herpetic affections, at the Bristol Infirmary, by Mr. Allard, late an eminent surgeon of that city, of very extensive practice; who often prescribed the extr. sarsæ joined with it. The dose of the simple decoction is from a pint to a quart, and that of the compound from half a pint, to a pint in twenty-four hours.

DECOCT. SEMINIS CYDONII MALI.

R. Seminum cydonii mali drach. j. Aquæ distillatæ lib. ss.—These are to be slowly boiled over the fire till the liquor thickens, after which it is to be strained through a cloth.

This mucilage possesses properties somewhat different from that of gum arabic, particularly in not being so easily washed away from the part to which it is applied. Hence it is to be preferred as an ingredient in injections, and as a means of palliating the irritation of ulcers in the throat, rectum, &c.

In cases of ulceration of the stomach and bowels, the late Dr. Cheston of Gloucester was very partial to the decoction of the quince seeds; and in his practice we have frequently witnessed the good effects of it, when taken to the extent of a pint daily, in

morbid irritability, and ulceration of the colon and rectum.

DECOCTUM ULMI.

R Corticis interioris ulmi contusi unc. iv. Aquæ distillatæ lib. iv.—These are to be boiled till only a quart of fluid remains. This decoction is occasionally found of service in cutaneous diseases, and may be exhibited in the dose of from four or six to eight ounces twice or thrice a day.

DECOCT. UVÆ URSI.

R Fol. uvæ ursi unc. j. Aquæ puræ lb. jss.—To be boiled gently till the water is reduced to a pint. This decoction, in the dose of a quarter of a pint, three or four times a day, has been administered with advantage in cases of morbid irritation of the bladder, prostate gland and urethra attendant on calculus, diseased structure, or excited nerves. Dr. Bourne, of Oxford, states, that he has found it very beneficial in chronic inflammation of the membrane lining the trachea, and in phthisis pulmonatis. *See Inf. Fol. Diosm. Crenat.*

ELECTRICITAS.

Among the aids of the medical art, electricity, and a modification of it termed galvanism, hold a conspicuous and important situation.

Whatever its effects on the body may be, it certainly possesses this advantage over other topical remedies, that it may be made to act on parts very remote from the surface, By its application in repeated

shocks, we are sometimes enabled to restore the action of those nerves, whose diseases prove an injury to the senses. By its use in the way of *friction*, or by drawing *sparks*, complaints of a more superficial nature are removed.

According to Mr. La Beaume*, “the applications of the electric fluid to the diseases of the human body, may be all comprised under three heads:—1st, under the form of *radii*, when projected from a point; 2d, that of a *spark*, when many of these radii are concentrated on a ball; 3d, under that of a *globe*, when many of these sparks are condensed in a leyden jar.”

Under the first form, electricity is very advantageously applied, in acute diseases of the eye, or any other highly sensible part.

Under the second, its action may be rendered serviceable, in cases where the common skin may be stimulated with less reserve; as in local inflammations, sprains, bruises, contractions, tumours, paralytic affections, &c.

In the way of repeated shocks, it is likewise of service in the same cases; and is usually employed, alternately, with the other forms of electricity.

Instances are upon record, of its success, in *suddenly* restoring the eye-sight in gutta serena, the hearing in deafness, and the speech in dumbness, even of many years' continuance. It is indeed the performance of a *miracle* of this sort *now and then*, that has led us to expect, what however no practitioner ever has found in it, a remedy *uniform in its good effects*. It is peculiar perhaps to electricity, that it will sometimes do what

* See Adams's judicious “Essay on Electricity.”

is not at all expected from it; whilst, on the other hand, it is continually disappointing us in our commonest intentions.

Amongst the means employed to restore the vital functions, in cases of hanging, drowning, &c., electricity possesses a considerable share of importance; since, by proper management, the heart, lungs, brain, and nerves, &c. may become subject to its salutary stimulus. But its success in these, and indeed every other instance, will depend on the perfection of the apparatus employed, and the judgment of the operator.

In the venereal disease, electricity is said to be injurious;—for what reason, has never yet been explained; neither indeed is the fact itself well ascertained. The discoveries of Galvani on the peculiar electricity of animal bodies, may possibly throw some light, in the course of time, on the *modus operandi* of the electrical fluid.

Practitioners must keep in recollection, that electricity, according to the manner in which it is applied, is both a direct sedative, and a direct stimulus. When the fluid escapes from a sharp point, which is termed the *aura*, it powerfully allays nervous excitement, abates inflammation, and considerably reduces the temperature of the part to which it is applied. When it escapes in sparks, it rouses the action of nerves, increases inflammation, and, of course, the temperature of the part. When it is discharged from a jar, producing what is termed a shock, it agitates the muscles and joints through which it passes; and by this means the viscera of the belly, chest, or deep seated muscles, may be stimulated. Electricity is, therefore, unquestionably a valuable auxiliary to chirurgical medicine,

to rouse the action of absorbent vessels, in cases of tumours, effusion of serum, &c. In hydrocele, the shock passed through the tumour, with sparks to the scrotum, has effected a cure.

ELECTUARIUM ANTIMONII.

R *Electuarium sennæ unc. j.* — *Guaiaci gummi-resinæ, Hydrargyri cum sulphure, Antimonii præparati sing. unæ. ss. Syrupi simplicis q. s. Misce.*—Of this, from a drachm to two drachms is given twice a day, in those cutaneous diseases which go under the general name of scorbutic. It is usually accompanied with the decoctions of elm-bark, sarsaparilla, or marsh-mallow-root. With many old surgeons this is a very favourite remedy in scrofula.

ELECTUARIUM CUBEÆ.

R *Pulv. piper. cucubæ drach. iij. Pulv. Cinchonæ pal. drach. vj. Syr. simpl. q. s. ut formare elect. molle.*—This composition is highly recommended for gleet and fluor albus. See *Pulv. Cubeb. & Tinct. Cubeb.*

ELECTUARIUM OLIBANI.

R *Gummi olibani pulverizati, Balsami copaibæ sing. unc. ss. Conservæ cynosbati unæ. j. Syrupi simplicis q. s. Misce.*—This electuary was prescribed by Mr. Allard, and is now adopted at Guy's Hospital, as a remedy for gleet, fluor albus, &c. in the dose of two drachms twice or thrice a day. The olibanum and copaiba probably act, in these cases, by finding a

passage into the urine in an unaltered state, a circumstance very common with terebinthinate remedies.

ELECTUAR. PIPERIS COMPOSITA.

R Piperis nigri, Radicis enulæ campanæ sing. lib. j. Seminum fœniculi dulcis lib. iij. Mellis despumati, Sacchari purificati sing. lib. ij.—The three first ingredients are to be finely powdered, and well mixed; after which, the honey and sugar, melted together over the fire and formed into a clear syrup, are to be added, and the whole beaten together into a mass.

The bulk of a nutmeg of this is ordered to be taken morning, noon, and night; drinking a glass of water or white wine after it.

This is the celebrated paste of Dr. Ward, which, though a singular kind of composition, has so long stood the test of experiment, as certainly to deserve a place amongst our chirurgical formulæ.

There can be no doubt of its usefulness in some diseases of the rectum, those especially which happen in debilitated habits, and which have been of long duration. In the piles, and in some cases of fistula, there are numerous proofs of its efficacy.

When piles are attended with erysipelatous inflammation, which is a common occurrence, or are disposed to inflame, or are attended with a considerable degree of irritation, this composition generally proves very hurtful. In leucophlegmatic habits, and when piles arise from, or are accompanied with, deficiency of secretion from the internal surface of the rectum and colon, a stimulating composition generally proves beneficial.

ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM.

℞ *Electuarii sennæ unc. iij. Radicis jalapii pulverizati, Potassæ supertartr. sing. drach. ij. Syrupi rhamni q. s. ut f. elect.*—This electuary, calculated merely to act as a moderate purgative, is among the formulæ of Guy's Hospital.

ELECT. SENNÆ CUM NITRO.

℞ *Elect. sennæ unc. iss. Pulv. potassæ vitratis drach. ij. Pulv. gum. acaciæ unc. ss. Syr. rhamni q. s. ut f. electuarius.*—This composition, in the dose of a teaspoonful three times a day, with a glass of water, generally proves very beneficial in gonorrhœa. If it should not act sufficiently on the bowels, half a drachm of jalap powder may be added. Some surgeons also add three drachms of *balsam copaibæ*.

ELECTUARIUM SULPHURIS.

℞ *Sulph. sublim. drach. vj. Mellis vel elect. sennæ q. s. f. elect.*—This electuary, in the dose of one teaspoonful once or twice a day, has proved very beneficial in piles, and inflammatory affections of the skin. It is also prescribed, by some surgeons, to abate the action of mercury on the gums.

ELECTUARIUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

℞ *Terebinthinæ vulgaris unc. j. Mellis despumati unc. ij. Misce.*—This is given at St. Bartholomew's

Hospital in gleans, and passive hemorrhage from the urinary passages. Taken to the extent of an ounce every morning before breakfast, it has succeeded in a few days in expelling the tapeworm.

EMBROCATIO ALUM. SUPERSULPH.

℞ *Supersulph. aluminis drach. ij. Acidi acet. unc. xij. Alcoholis unc. iv. Misce.*—To the solution of the alum in the vinegar, add the alcohol. This is a good remedy for chilblains, and also some diseases of the knee and other joints; in all of which the proper mode of applying it is by means of linen rags.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ.

℞ *Alcoholis unc. ij. Liquor ammoniæ fort. drach. iij. Misce.*—This is a good application for sprained or contused parts, after the inflammation has subsided.

EMBROC. AMMONIÆ CAMPH.

℞ *Liq. ammoniæ, P.L. drach. iij. Spir. rorismar. unc. ij. Camphoræ drach. ij. Misce.*—Dissolve the camphor in the spirit, and then add the liquor ammoniæ. This is of great use in sprains, particularly after the inflammation and tumefaction, which usually take place, have been subdued by other means. It is also applicable in various other cases, where it may be requisite to stimulate the skin.

EMBROCATIO CAJEPUTI.

R *Ol. cajeputi drach. iij. Camphoræ drach. iij. Saponis mollis unc. ij. Alcoholis lb. j. Liq. ammoniæ (P. L.) unc. ij.*—This was a favourite embrocation for sprains and deep-seated rheumatic pains, with Mr. Allard, and the late Dr. Lynd, and surgeon Birch.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIÆ.

R *Saponis drach. ij. Emplastri lithargyri unc. ss. Ammoniæ muriatis drach. j.*—The litharge plaster and soap are to be melted together; and, when nearly cold, the sal ammoniac, finely powdered, is to be stirred in.

This, says a late writer, is the *volatile plaster* of Dr. Kirkland, and may justly be deemed one of the best compositions of the kind that has hitherto been invented. The alkali of the soap, entering gradually into combination with the muriatic acid of the salt, disengages the pure volatile alkali, which acts continually on the part affected, stimulating the absorbents, and thus proving of service in chronic enlargement of the joints, or what have been called cold tumours. Hence, in some scrofulous affections of the knee or elbow-joints, it is of very great service; but more particularly so in the cure of those gelatinous swellings which frequently form on the olecranon.

Where the skin is particularly delicate or irritable, it may be necessary to diminish the proportion of sal ammoniac, perhaps to one half the quantity, otherwise the plaster may vesicate the part. It may also be

necessary to add, that unless it be prepared at the time of application, and the ingredients compounded in the order above-mentioned, the whole intention will be frustrated.

EMPL. AMMONIACI ET CONII.

℞ *Ammoniacy gummi-resinæ unc. iij. Extr. conii recent. unc. j. Acet. scillæ q. s.*—The gum is to be reduced to a pulp, with a sufficient quantity of the vinegar of squill; after which, the extract is to be added, and the whole boiled *slowly* to the consistence of a plaster.

This is reckoned an useful application to indurated tumours, particularly of the scrofulous kind.

EMPL. AMMON. ET HYDRARG.

℞ *Ammoniacy colati lib. ss. Hydrargyri purificati unc. iss. Olei sulphurati drach. j. vel. q. s.*—The quicksilver is to be extinguished in the sulphurated oil, and then gradually added to the ammoniac, previously melted.

This plaster is a good discutient application for indurated glandular tumours, for leprous affections of the skin, and for chilblains.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ COMPOSITUM.

℞ *Ceræ flavæ, Sevi ovilli præparati sing. lib. j. ss. Resinæ flavæ lib. ss.*—These are to be melted together and strained through a coarse cloth.

This plaster possesses a convenient degree of adhesiveness, and its chief use is to apply after the removal of a blister, when it is meant to encourage a discharge from the part.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

R *Seminum cumini*, *Seminum carui*, *Baccarum lauri sing. unc. iij.* *Picis burgundicæ lib. iij.* *Ceræ flavæ unc. iij.*—The burgundy pitch and the wax being melted together, the other ingredients, powdered, are to be mixed with them.

This is a suitable application to encysted and other tumours, which suppurate imperfectly.

EMPLASTRUM BRIONIÆ COMPOSITUM.

R *Radicis brioniæ in pulverem triti unc. ij.* *Florum sulphuris unc. j.* *Hydrargyri cum sulphure drach. iij.* *Galbani colati unc. iv.* *Emplastri ccræ compositi unc. ix.* *Olei olivæ unc. j.*—The three last ingredients being melted together, the powders are to be stirred in.

This is one of Boerhaave's plasters, and had it not been employed by the late Mr. Pott, and at this time adopted in the practice of several eminent surgeons, we should not have given it a place.

EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII.

R *Empl. burgundicæ unc. iv.* *Euphorbii drach. ss.* *Terebinthinæ vulgaris q. s.*—The burgundy pitch plaster

being melted, the euphorbium, in fine powder, is to be added, and as much of the turpentine as is required to make the whole of a due consistence.

Its properties being those of a powerful stimulant, this plaster is calculated to relieve diseases of the hip-joint in their early stage; and with that view, it has a place among the formulæ of Guy's Hospital. It is also employed to keep up inflammation of the skin in cases of chronic inflammation of the liver, lungs, stomach, or any other viscus.

Cheselden lays great stress on the good qualities of this plaster, which, he says, greatly exceeds the celebrated plaster of Paracelsus (*emplastrum lithargyri Paracelsi*) for promoting the suppuration of sluggish abscesses.

EMPL. GALBANI COMP. (P.L.)

This composition is known by the name of *diachylon with the gums*. It is commonly employed to encourage the suppuration of boils and other small abscesses. Some surgeons add a small proportion of camphor, and others of the common turpentine, to render it more stimulating.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARG. (P.L.)

Some surgeons contend, that this plaster possesses no advantage over common diachylon, in consequence of the quicksilver being rendered inert by trituration with the sulphurated oil.

EMPLASTRUM LADANI COMPOSITUM.

R *Ladani unc.* iij. *Thuris unc.* j. *Corticis cinnamomi in pulverem triti, Myristicæ olei expressi sing. unc.* ss. *Olei menthæ sativæ drach.* j.—To the melted frankincense add the ladanum previously softened by the fire. Next join the expressed oil of nutmeg, and lastly, the cinnamon with the oil of mint, and stir them together in a warm mortar.

It is necessary to keep this plaster in a close vessel, on account of the volatility of part of its ingredients. Its use is to promote the suppuration of inactive tumours.

EMPLASTRUM OPII.

R *Emplastri plumbi lib.* iiss. *Picis aridæ unc.* iiss. *Ceræ flavæ lib.* ss. *Opii unc.* iv.—The three first ingredients being melted together, the opium, finely powdered, is to be stirred in.

Mr. Cheselden was the inventor of this plaster, which he recommended to be applied to bruised parts, and other painful tumours. Dr. Kirkland used a plaster similar to this, with the addition of camphor and muriate of ammonia.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM.

R *Picis aridæ unc.* viij. *Gum. ammoniaci, Gum. galbani sing. unc.* iv. *Radicis pyrethri, Seminum sinapi, Camphoræ sing. unc.* j. *Olci terebinthinæ q. s.*—The three first ingredients being melted together, the pellitory, mustard-seed, and camphor, previously powdered, must be added; and as much oil of turpentine as will make the whole of a due consistence.

This application is as stimulating as the euphorbium plaster, and possesses similar properties.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI CARBON.

R *Olei olivæ unc. xij. Cere flavæ unc. iiss. Plumbi carbonatis unc. x.*—The oil and wax being melted together, the carbonate is to be added, and the whole boiled to the consistence of a plaster.

This was used by the late Mr. Sharp, as an application to diseased knees, under the name of *emplastrum nigrum*.

Dr. Kirkland uses, for the same purpose, the *red lead plaster* of the old dispensatory, boiled till it it assumes a dusky brown colour, under the name of *emplastrum de minio fuseum*.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI BURGUND.

R *Emplastri plumbi lib. j. Picis burgundicæ unc. ss.* This is the sticking-plaster of Mr. Cheselden.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. (P.L.)

This plaster, as a mild discutient, is deemed an useful application to tumours of various kinds.

EMPLASTRUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM.

R *Galbani, G. ammoniaci sing. unc. ss. P. opii drach. j. Aceti scillæ unc. iij. Saponis unc. ss. Emplastri lithargyri unc. ij.*—The galbanum, soap, and litharge plaster, are to be melted together. The opium, vinegar of squills, and ammoniac, being also mixed together, are to be added to the former

ingredients; and the whole continued over the fire, and stirred, till they are perfectly incorporated.

This is a useful application to indolent tumours.

EMPLASTRUM STICTICUM PARACELSI.

R *Olei olivæ lib. j. Cerae flavæ lib. jss. Lithargyri lib. ij. Thuris, Masticis, Myrrhæ sing. unc. iiss. Minii unc. iij. Camphoræ unc. ss.*—The oil, wax, and litharge, being properly incorporated over the fire, the other ingredients are to be added successively, except the camphor, which, being previously dissolved in a little oil, must be withheld till the plaster is nearly cooled.

This curious composition of Paracelsus, is still in use with some practitioners of eminence, who give it a preference to any modern formula of a similar nature.

EMPLASTRUM SULPHURIS.

R *Potassæ sulphureti drach. iv. Pulv. conii drach. iij. Camphoræ drach. ij. Empl. plumb. unc. iij. Picis burgund. unc. ss. Misce.*—Melt the plaster and pitch together, and, when getting thick, add the sulphuret of potass, conium, and camphor, previously reduced to a fine powder. This plaster is recommended by two eminent surgeons of Paris, to disperse indolent tumour, and enlargement of joints.

ENEMA FERRI.

R *Tinct. ferri alcalin. drach. ij. Liquoris calcis unc. xij. Misce.*—This composition, administered warm, is very destructive to the life of ascarides.

ENEMA NICOTIANÆ

℞ *Herbæ nicotianæ siccæ drach. ij. Aquæ ferventis lib. j.*—The tobacco is to be infused in the water, for the space of ten minutes.

This glyster is employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in cases of strangulated hernia, to effect a reduction of the protruded intestine. It acts by exciting nausea, and by depressing the living power in the system, which it sometimes does to an alarming degree. This form of administering tobacco is equally efficacious, and less indeterminate, as to the dose, than the employment of it by way of smoke, which is in use with many practitioners.

ENEMA OLEI CUM OPIO.

℞ *Olei olivæ unc. iv. Tincturæ opii gutt. xl. ad lx. Miscæ.*—This is employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital for the same purposes as the *enema spiatum*.

ENEMA OLEOSUM.

℞ *Decocti avenæ lib. j. Olei olivæ unc. ij. Miscæ.*—This is a convenient common glyster to be used in peritoneal inflammation, and other cases where the principal intention is to foment the abdominal viscera through the medium of the intestines. When this is attempted, it is material to throw up as large a quantity as possible, and that in a very gradual manner, otherwise the intention will not be answered, as the glyster will be returned too quickly. This indeed is worthy of observation in all cases where we administer glysters, as the end is very liable to be defeated by

the reaction of the intestine ; a natural and uniform consequence of its being too suddenly distended.

This formula, with the addition of an ounce of vitriolated magnesia, makes an eligible purging glyster.

ENEMA OPIATUM.

R *Mucilaginis amyli lib. ss. Opii gr. iij. Misce.*—The opium is to be dissolved in a little water, previously to its being added to the starch jelly. The quantity of opium may be augmented according to circumstances. This is a desirable remedy in many surgical cases, but more particularly in spasmodic affections of the neck of the bladder, and in that distressing sense of weight and uneasiness when the prostate gland is affected in gonorrhœa.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ.

R *Terebinthinæ vulgaris unc. j. Ovi unius vitellum, Decocti avenæ lib. ss.*—The turpentine being first incorporated with the egg, is to be added to the gruel.

This is the form employed at Guy's Hospital, except that, for the sake of greater simplicity, oatmeal gruel is here substituted for the decoctum pro enemate. This glyster is generally used, and with great good effect, in violent fits of the stone.

This enema has lately been much recommended for tetanus.

EXTRACT. ACONITI.

This remedy is prepared exactly in the way directed by the College for the extract of hemlock. It is given

at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in cancerous and scrofulous cases, in progressive doses, beginning with four or five grains three times a day.

EXTRACT. CONII. (L.)

Concerning this remedy, the preparation of which is fully described in the new College Pharmacopœia, particular mention is made under the head of *pilulæ conii*.

EXTRACT. HYOSCYAMI.

This also is prepared in the manner directed for cicuta. It has been tried, with various degrees of success, in cancer and scrofula; and Mr. Bell, of Edinburgh, speaks of having employed it with advantage in chordee, which had resisted the use of opium. He recommends the dose of it to be gradually increased from one grain to two, three, or more, three times a day. After the patient has taken it some weeks, the quantity in each dose will admit of being increased to seven or eight grains.

FERRI ARSENIAS.

This article has been much used as a topical application to open cancer, by Mr. Carmichael, of Dublin. It acts more powerfully in destroying the vitality of the cancerous mass, than any other article; and the sloughing, which follows, is much deeper than that produced by Plunket's composition of arsenic. Mr. Carmichael has lately diluted it, by an addition of

the phosphate of iron, in the proportion of half a drachm of the former, to two of the latter. It should be applied, by means of a camel-hair pencil, very superficially; and not to the whole surface of the ulcer, if it be extensive. Indeed, even thus diluted, it should be applied with great caution. For *noli me tangere* it is a valuable remedy. *See* Ung. Ferri Arsen.

FERRI OXY-PHOSPHAS.

This preparation Mr. Carmichael recommends to be taken in the dose of a scruple, two or three times a day, in a little honey, in cases of cancerous ulceration, and of schirrous tumours. In the former it evidently improves the general health, and promotes the operation of the topical applications of the phosphate of iron; but, in the latter, we have not witnessed any good effects from it. In some instances it seemed to render the tumour more tender, and to hasten the ulcerative stage. It has been applied to inveterate phagedænic ulcers with great advantage; arresting their progress, and producing a healthy granulated surface.

FERRI PHOSPHAS.

This preparation Mr. Carmichael has employed as a topical application for cancerous ulceration; and in many cases we have found it to exceed our expectations. Indeed, by its continued use, we have produced sloughing of a cancerous breast, and entirely cured the patient. We have also healed ulcerations, which have taken place after amputation of a cancerous breast, which resisted other remedies. Mr. Carmichael

speaks in very high terms of the anti-carcinomatous properties of these and the preceding preparations of iron; and Mr. Allard, in the course of his extensive practice, found them, in many instances, to merit the character Mr. Carmichael has given them.

Mr. Carmichael prefers the phosphate of iron to any other preparation of it, because he thinks iron, combined with an animal acid, enters the system in greater quantity, and unites more intimately with the juices. The late Mr. Justamond, Mr. Allard, and Dr. Cheston, employed a weak solution of muriate of iron, as a topical application to open cancer and spreading ulcerations; and administered, internally, the *ferrum ammoniatum*: so that Mr. Carmichael is not the first who employed iron in cancer.

FERRI SUB-CARBON. (P.L.)

This preparation of iron has been employed for the same purposes as the preceding two articles; and, we must confess, in our own practice it has succeeded equally well. Mr. Hutchinson has lately administered it, with great success, in the dose of half a drachm to a drachm, (made into a bolus, with honey and conserve of orange peel,) two or three times a day,) in tic douloureux.

FOMENT. AMMONIÆ MURIAT. CAMPH.

R *Fomenti communis lib. ij. Ammoniae muriatis unc. j. Spiritus camphorati unc. ij.*—Whilst the fomentation is hot, the muriate of ammonia is to be

dissolved in it, and the camphorated spirit added at the instant of its being employed.

This fomentation is recommended to be used to old sluggish ulcers, with a view of exciting a healthy action in them.

FOMENTUM COMMUNE.

R *Florum chamæmeli unc. ij. Aquæ ferventis lib. iv.* The flowers are to be added to the water, and the boiling continued for a short time; after which, the liquor is to be strained. This is adopted in preference to that more complicated formula of the College, the *decoctum pro fomento*, because there can be little or no good done by any of the medicinal ingredients. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, chamomile and linseed are used.

Some eminent surgeons of the present day condemn fermentations in acute inflammation, because, by increasing the temperature of the part, they tend more to promote suppuration than to resolve inflammation. Others contend, that cold, or evaporating lotions, have a better effect, after the part has been fomented. In all cases, particularly strains, fractures, &c., the temperature of the liquor should not exceed 120 Farenheit.

FOMENTUM CONII.

Half a pound of the leaves of hemlock, fresh gathered, or three ounces, if dried, are to be boiled in three pints of water to a quart.

This is commonly used to foment cancerous or

scrofulous ulcers, previously to the application of the *cataplasma cicutæ*. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a pint of fluid is prepared with only two ounces of the fresh leaves.

FOMENTUM GALLÆ.

R Gallæ contusæ unc. ss. Aquæ ferventis lib. ij.—After being macerated for an hour, the liquor may be strained off for use.

The principal use of this astringent fomentation, is in the prolapsus ani. It is, however, of considerable use in the treatment of hemorrhoids, and in the fluor albus, in which cases it should be applied cold. It is one of the formulæ of Guy's Hospital.

FOMENTUM PAPAVERIS ALBI.

R Papaveris albi exsiccati unc. iv. Aquæ puræ lib. vj.—This is the anodyne fomentation of Guy's Hospital. The poppies, having been bruised, are to be boiled till there only remains a quart, which is to be strained, and the liquor pressed out from the remaining poppies.

This remedy is sometimes serviceable in assuaging extreme pain in inflamed or ulcerated parts.

GARGARISMA ALUM. SUPERSULPHATIS.

R Aluminis supersulphatis drach. ij. Decocti hordei lib. ij. Mellis rosæ unc. iij. Miscæ.—This gargle is calculated for ulcerations in the throat, gunis, &c., and

is of service in relaxation of the uvula, and other cases requiring the topical use of astringents.

GARGARISMA CUPRI ACETATIS.

R *Oxymel Cupri acet. drach. vj. Lactis Myrrhæ unc. vj. Misc.*—This is a very valuable gargle for foul ulcers in the throat or mouth.

GARGAR. HYDRARG. OXY-MURIATIS.

R *Decocti hordei lib. j. Liquoris hydrarg. oxy-muriatis gutt. v. Mellis rosæ unc. ij. Misc.*—This is a suitable gargle for venereal ulcers in the throat, and seldom fails of rendering the patient very essential service.

GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ.

R *Tincturæ myrrhæ unc. ss. Mellis rosæ unc. jss. Aquæ calcis unc. vj. Misc.*—Small ulcerations within the mouth or fauces, are very properly treated with this gargle. Small pieces of lint may, on some occasions, be dipped into it, and applied to the sore with advantage.

GARGARISMA POTASSÆ NITRATIS.

R *Potassæ nitratis drach. jss. Aquæ puræ lb. ss. Misc.*—This is frequently prescribed with very good effect in cases of inflammation of the fauces, &c.

GARGARISMA PYRETHRI.

R *Pyrethri contusi unc. ss. Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.*

These are to be boiled till there remains only half the fluid ; to which, when strained, two drachms of aqua ammoniæ are to be added.

This gargle is in use at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as a remedy for relaxation of the uvula and soft palate. It has lately been much recommended to stimulate the fauces in cases of deafness.

GARGARISMA ROSÆ.

R *Conservæ rosæ rubræ unc. iij. Aquæ bullientis lib. j. Acidi vitriolici diluti drach. ij.*—After the conserve has been diffused in the hot water, about an hour, the vitriolic acid is to be added, and the clear liquor strained off.

This is recommended by Mr. Kendrick, of Warrington, as a gargle for common purposes ; and is indeed much preferable to the *infusum rosæ* of the college, which is often employed by practitioners as a gargle.

GUTTÆ ANTI-ODONTALGICÆ.

R *Sp. ammon. comp. unc. ij. Opii (non purif.) drach. j. Misce.*—Dissolve the opium in the spirit, either by trituration, in a glass mortar, or by maceration. We have found this more successful in allaying toothache than any other remedy.—It may be applied by means of lint.

HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

R *Aquæ ammoniæ acetatis* unc. j. *Syrupi papaveris albi* unc. ss. *Mist. camphoræ* unc. j. *Misc.*—This will be found an useful draught in all cases where the views of surgery are to be promoted by producing a gentle diaphoresis, and where the use of opium and more powerful sudorifics are inexpedient.

HAUST. SENNÆ COMP.

R *Inf. sennæ* unc. jss. *Potassæ tartaris.* drach. iij. *Tinct. sennæ comp.* drach. iij. *Syr. rhamni* drach. ij. *Misce ut f. haust.*—We have introduced this formula because it is not only more certain but more speedy in its action on the bowels, than any other composition with which we are acquainted ; and these qualities in many surgical cases are a great desideratum.

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS.

This preparation of quicksilver is reckoned to be the same in effect as that which composes the celebrated *dragées of Keyser*; with this difference only, that the latter is the result of a less chemical and much more laborious process.

Formed into pills, with the crumb of bread, the dose is from a single grain to five grains every night.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA. (L.)

This preparation has many strenuous advocates, whilst others, of no inconsiderable authority, maintain

that it is incapable of producing any effect whatever on the system. Among the latter was Dr. George Fordyce. We know that the late Sir James Earle was in the habit of employing it in the cure of venereal ulcers with success. The quicksilver being intimately divided by trituration with the carbonate of lime, it no doubt acts on the system. When the stomach or intestines are too irritable to bear calomel, or the blue pill, Mr. Abernethy prescribes this composition; and he pronounces it to be the mildest preparation of mercury. Its acting less on the bowels than calomel, or the other preparations of mercury, may be attributed to the effects of the carbonate of lime, in neutralizing acid matter in the primæ viæ. This preparation has been found, by the late Dr. Cheston and others, (combined with a little cinnamon-powder) very beneficial in ulceration of the internal surface of the rectum colon, and stomach. In such cases, Dr. Cheston generally prescribed with it the decoction of Iceland moss.

HYDRARGYRUS HYDRO-SUBLIMATUS.

Mr. Howard, a very respectable chemist of Stratford, obtained a patent for making this preparation; which has, in consequence, been named *Patent Calomel*. Being sublimed through water, the particles are very minutely divided, and, being free from any mineral acid, it is less likely to disorder the stomach, and is more readily absorbed in consequence of being minutely divided, than either calomel or the blue pill. It may be given in larger doses than calomel, and salivation may therefore be sooner produced by it. Some

surgeons prefer an ointment made with this preparation and hog's-lard, to the ung. hydrarg. fort., for rubbing into the skin; not only because the mercury is better divided in it, but because it is a much neater article. See Ung. Hydrarg. Hydro-subl.

HYDRARGYRI NITRO-OXYDUM. (P.L.)

This remedy is employed only externally as an escharotic, and for stimulating languid and detarging foul ulcers. Mixed with the spermaceti ointment, it forms the most efficacious remedy we possess, for promoting healthy granulations; and, consequently, healing ill-conditioned, or foul ulcers; or ulcers, with large and unhealthy granulations. It has been given internally by the French surgeons.

HYDRARG. OXYD. CINEREUM.

R *Hydrargyri purificati, Acidi nitrosi diluti sing. part. æq.*—The quicksilver is to be dissolved in the nitrous acid, and diluted with water; after which, a sufficient quantity of aqua ammoniæ is to be added, to separate the whole of the metal from its combination with the acid. The precipitate is afterwards to be well washed and dried.

This is the Edinburgh mode of preparing the grey precipitate, first suggested by Dr. Saunders, as a succedaneum for *Plenck's* remedy. The dose is from two to five grains every night.

In the treatment of lues venerea by fumigation, Mr. Abernethy thinks this preparation preferable to the red sulphurated quicksilver, on account of its not

yielding any vapour, offensive to the lungs of the patient. It is, in fact, the same kind of preparation with that recommended by *Lalonette*.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBR.

In this preparation the quicksilver is reduced to the state of a calx, by exposure to a continued heat of 600 degrees. Some surgeons consider it more efficacious than any of the chemical preparation of quicksilver.

The dose is from half a grain to two grains every night.

HYDRARG. OXY-MURIAS.

This is a very useful preparation of mercury, in chirurgical medicine. Like the preparation with carbonate of lime, it has been denied the properties of an *antisyphilitic*, particularly by the late Sir John Pringle, who, notwithstanding, allows it considerable merit. The testimony of Van Swieten, and others in its favour, may indeed be opposed to this; no surgeon, however, of the present day, prescribes this preparation with the view of producing salivation. It is administered frequently to check the progress of a spreading syphilitic ulcer, particularly when seated in a part which falls rapidly to the disease, as the soft palate; and this it does more effectually than any other preparation. For this purpose about fifteen or twenty drops of the solution of it (*see Solut. Hydrarg. Oxymur.*) is given two or three times a day, in a small

tumbler of the decoction of marsh-mallow root, or sarsaparilla. To allay the pain of nodes, and even of what has been termed the mercurial rheumatism, it acts more speedily than any other preparation; and, in the former case, many surgeons administer it during mercurial friction.

In the cutaneous affections, vulgarly termed land scurvy, and in foul scrofulous ulcerations, the oxy-muriate of mercury, taken internally, acts most beneficially, even after calomel or the blue pill has evidently aggravated the disease: indeed the results of our extensive experience with this medicine, in a variety of cutaneous and other affections, have satisfied us that it possesses virtues peculiar to itself, in consequence of some new combinations which form on the union of quicksilver with chlorine. The late Doctor Fordyce states, that he found the oxy-muriate of quicksilver, made with the white precipitate, much stronger than the common oxy-muriate. Other chemists and surgeons having discovered no difference either in its composition or effects on the human body, we have omitted the Doctor's formula for making it.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS. (L.)

This is the old mercurial remedy, once in great vogue, called *turbith mineral*. On account of the roughness of its operation, which is violently emetic, it has been, for the most part, discontinued in practice. Given in the dose of two or three grains mixed with butter, every or every other day, it has been of great service in the disease of the dog termed the distemper.

HYDRARG. SULPHUR. RUBRUM. (P.L.)

The chief and almost only use of this in surgery, is in the administration of quicksilver, by fumigation. Thus employed, it has proved very serviceable in indolent venereal ulcerations. Ulcers and excrescences about the pudendum and anus in women, are particularly benefited by it; and, in these cases, it is most conveniently applied, by placing a red-hot heater at the bottom of a night-stool-pan, and, after sprinkling on it a few grains of the red sulphurated quicksilver, placing the patient upon the stool. To fumigate ulcers in the throat, it is necessary to receive the fumes on the part affected, through the tube of a funnel. By inclosing the patient naked in a box, it has, on some occasions, been contrived to fumigate the whole of the body at once; and, in this way, the specific powers of the quicksilver have been very rapidly excited.

This mode of curing the lues venerea, is spoken of in Astruc; and the subject was a few years ago revived, in a treatise by *Lalonette*, and by the trials made in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Some surgeons have applied this article, mixed with spermaceti ointment, to venereal ulcers; with the view of saving the trouble of applying it in form of vapour. By being put on a red-hot heater, the article undergoes a very great change; the sulphur, igniting, attracts oxygene; and, instead of a *sulphuret*, the *sulphate* is formed, which is a much more active article. Being applied in a higher degree of temperature than the diseased part, it acts more efficaciously on languid venereal ulcers; particularly when the surface is glassy.

INFUSUM FOL. AMYGD. PERSIC.

R *Fol. amygd. persic. cæsic. unc. ss. Aq. ferventis lb. j. Miscæ.*—To be infused within the heat of the fire for three hours.

This infusion, in the dose of three table-spoonsful, three times a day, is much recommended for allaying morbid irritability of the bladder and urethra. (*See Inf. Fol. Diosm. Crenat.*) Its anodyne effects are generally attributed to Prussic acid; but we have not been able to detect the presence of it in the leaves. They afford, on distillation, an essential oil, similar to that of *fol. lauri cerassi*; and, being in taste very similar to the Prussic acid, we suspect some medical men have concluded that it is the same article. The distilled water of the leaves is much employed in France, Germany, and this country, for making *noyau*.

INFUSUM FOL. DIOSMAT. CREMAT.

R *Fol. diosmat. crenat unc. ss. Aq. ferventis lb. j.*—Infuse the leaves in the boiling water, in a close vessel, within the heat of the fire, for three hours, during which the vessel should be shaken three or four times. This infusion, in the dose of a small wine glass, three times a day, is much employed by the natives of the Cape, as a remedy for gravel, and for allaying morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, which it does more effectually than any other. For *cysterrhœa*, disease of the prostate gland, and spasmodic stricture, it is a very valuable remedy. It is named by the natives of the Cape, *boocho* leaves.

INFUSUM FUCI CORSICI.

R *Fuci Corsici unc. ss. Aq. ferventis lb. j.*—After being infused within the heat of the fire for ten or twelve hours, the liquor is to be strained off, and kept in a cool place. This infusion in the dose of a wine-glassful, three times a day, or an hour and a half before each meal, Mr. Farr highly extols as a certain remedy for scirrhus. Although he gives many cases to illustrate its specific operation on scirrhus, we must confess we should not be disposed to trust to it alone, or lose sight of the knife.

INFUSUM FOLIORUM LAURI CERASSI.

R *Foliorum lauri cerassi recentium unc. iv. Aquæ bullientis lib. ij. Mellis despumati unc. iv.*—The leaves are to be infused in a close vessel for one hour, and the honey afterwards dissolved in the strained liquor.

This infusion has been successfully applied by Dr. Cheston, to ulcers of a malignant tendency. Its effects in one instance of a painful corroding ulcer of the lip, apparently of a cancerous nature, but which healed entirely under its use, were very remarkable.

Fine linen rags, or lint, wet with the liquor, are to be laid on the ulcerated part, and renewed occasionally.

This infusion, without honey, is a favourite lotion for inflammatory pimples, and tinea capitis, with many eminent physicians on the continent; who consider it

a direct sedative. The basis is the Prussic acid.
See Lotio Acidi Prussic.

INFUSUM LINI.

R *Seminis lini unc. j. Radicis glycyrrhizæ incisæ drach. ij. Aquæ ferventis lib. ij.* These are to stand near the fire for some hours; stirring the mixture occasionally, in order that the mucilage of the seeds may be dissolved.

This is an useful beverage in cases of morbid irritation of the kidneys, bladder, or urethra, and in strangury, in cases where a flow of urine is to be promoted, or its expulsion facilitated. Some surgeons recommend an ounce of gum arabic to be dissolved in the strained liquor; but such an addition we conceive to be unnecessary.

INFUSUM PIPERIS CAYENSIS.

R *Piperis cayensis gran. viii. Aq. distillat. unc. viij.*

—The cayenne pepper being bruised, the water (cold) is to be poured on it, and suffered to stand in a close vessel for three hours, when it is to be filtered through paper.

This has been used, with success, at the Liverpool Infirmary, in gutta serena. Two or three drops are to be conveyed between the eyelids twice a day, and persevered in for a considerable time.

The pain excited by this application is exceedingly violent, and such as requires great resolution in the patient to bear for a sufficient length of time.

INJECTIO ACIDI MURIATICI.

R *Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv. Acidi muriatici gutt. viij. Miscæ.*—This, a writer says, is used with good effect in cases of gonorrhœa, where the scalding of the urine proves a troublesome symptom. The formula is attributed to Mr. Wyatt.

INJECTIO ALUMINIS SUPERSULPH.

R *Aluminis supersulphatis gran. iv. Aquæ distillat. unc. iv. Miscæ.*—In this and other injections for the gonorrhœa, the proportion of active materials is to be varied according to circumstances; especially in women, who will bear much more powerful remedies of this kind than men.

The above is most suitable in the latter stage of a clap, when the inflammation is at an end. It is best calculated, indeed, for gleet, and such discharges as owe their continuance to a habit which the parts have acquired. To effect a cure in these cases, the habit is to be interrupted, and the remedy continued, notwithstanding the disappearance of the symptoms, for a considerable time.

A solution of alum, in the proportion of one drachm to six ounces, has been successfully employed by the late Dr. Cheston, and others, as an injection in affections of the rectum; either when the internal coat has been simply relaxed and disposed to prolapse, or where it was beset with loose fungated tumours.

The proportion of alum should be increased or diminished, according to the degree of irritability of the part.

INJECTIO COPAIBÆ.

R *Balsami copaibæ drach. ij. Mucilaginis arabici gummi unc. ss. Aquæ calcis unc. iv. Misce.*—This formula is continued, because it is a favourite injection with some surgeons in the latter stages of gonorrhœa. It is also said to be beneficial in the fluor albus. When ulceration exists in the urethra or vagina, it may prove beneficial.

INJECTIO CUPRI ACETATIS.

R *Æruginis præparatæ gran. x. Olei amygdalæ unc. iv. Misce.*—The verdigris is to be dissolved by triture in the oil.

INJECTIO CUPRI AMMONIATI.

R *Liquoris cupri ammoniati gutt. xx. Aquæ rosæ unc. iv. Misce.*—This is the injection so strongly recommended by Mr. Jesse Foot, who considers it preferable to all other remedies of this nature.

INJECTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS.

R *Cupri sulphatis gran. ij. Aquæ distillatæ unc. viij. Misce.*—This, and the foregoing injections, are to be considered of the astringent class, and calculated for the latter stage of gonorrhœa and for gleet. Of these, however, it may be said, no less truly than of all other astringent injections, that the propriety or impropriety of employing them during the existence of inflammation,

depends on the proportion of active materials introduced into their composition; astringents, in very minute quantity, having the effect of sedatives, in cases of morbid irritation and inflammatory action of secreting surfaces. In cases of gleet of long standing, this injection has been productive of much benefit.—Perhaps, in obstinate gleet, no topical remedy has proved more serviceable than weak solutions of the sulphate or acetate of copper.

INJECT. CUPRI SULPH. COMP.

R Cupri sulphatis gran. vj. Aquæ puræ unc. iv. Liq. plumbi acet. gutt. xx.—The vitriolated copper being first dissolved, the water of acetated litharge is afterwards to be added.

This, although, strictly speaking, an unchemical composition, is said to have an excellent effect in those cases of phimosis, where ulceration is going on within the prepuce. It is to be injected between that part and the glans penis, by means of a syringe; and, as its action is, or ought to be, pretty considerable, the repetition of it should depend upon circumstances. In our opinion it is too stimulating for the irritable membrane of the urethra.

INJECTIO GALLÆ.

R Fomenti gallæ, Aquæ distillat. sing. unc. ij. Misce.—This is merely astringent, and suitable only in gleet, or in the fluor albus in women.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI.

R *Hydrargyri purificati drach. j. Mucilaginis arabici gummi unc. jss. Aq. distillat. unc. jss.*—The quicksilver is to be blended with the mucilage, by long tritature in a glass mortar, and the water afterwards added.

This injection is a favourite composition with some surgeons of eminence.

INJECTIO HYDRARG. OXY-MURIATIS.

R *Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv. Liquoris hydrarg. oxy-muriatis gutt. ij. Misce.*—This is said to be a good injection in any stage of gonorrhœa. When there is much inflammation it must be weakened, and where that is absent, the proportion of the liquor may be augmented.

When made sufficiently strong, it is useful for sinuses which cannot be laid open, or which happen to be situated in parts, where the appearance of a cicatrix should be avoided. Its first effect is to inflame; a thin discharge succeeds, which, by degrees, thickens, and the sides of the fistula at length become firmly united.

INJECTIO HYDRARG. SUBMUR.

R *Mucilaginis seminis cydonii mali unc. iv. Hydrarg. subm. drach. ss. Misce.*—This differs from Mr. Bromfield's injection, only in substituting mucilage of quince seeds for that of gum arabic.

Some surgeons doubt whether the calomel has any share in the good effects produced by this remedy; but

the mucilage is a soothing and useful application to an inflamed urethra.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, an injection of calomel and mucilage of gum arabic, in the above proportions, is employed.

When the hydro-sublimed calomel can be obtained, it should be employed in lieu of the sub-muriate of mercury, on account of its being less stimulating.

INJECTIO OLEOSA.

R Olei amygdalæ unc. iv. Liq. plumbi acet. gutt. viij. Misce.—This is a soothing injection, and calculated to abate inflammation. At the time of its being employed, it should be cautiously warmed, placing a little in a tea-cup in warm water. A great objection to this formula, is, the oil is seldom to be procured perfectly sweet. Even when fresh expressed, it is often rancid, and consequently stimulating.

INJECTIO OPII.

R Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv. Liq. opii sedative gutt. xl. Misce.—The design of this injection is obvious.

INJECTIO PLUMBI ACETATIS.

R Liq. plumbi acet. gutt. vj. Aquæ distillat. unc. iv. Misce.—This injection is calculated for the first inflammatory stage of a gonorrhœa.

During the first stage or appearance of gonorrhœa, a cooling injection, such as the above, is no doubt

a very important remedy ; and when judiciously managed, will often terminate the disease in a few days, and thereby prevent that change of structure which lays the foundation of stricture. The patient should be directed to use it only after making water, that the discharge lodged in the urethra may be carried off by the urine. The lotion then not only comes more in contact with the inflamed membrane ; but, what is of very great importance, the discharge is not carried up by the injection beyond the seat of the disease, which occupies a very small proportion of the urethra, near the end of the glans penis. The bad effects said to be produced by injections, are to be attributed to conveying the discharge up the urethra, so as to infect the whole passage, the prostate gland, and the seminal vessels ; the irritative effects of which will often continue many years, occasioning spasmodic stricture, and other distressing affections of the bladder, testicles, &c. &c.

INJECTIO PLUMBI ACET. OPIAT.

R *Liq. plumbi acet. gutt. vj. Opii purif. scr. j. Aq. distillat. unc. vj. Misce.*—Dissolve the opium in the water by tritature, in a glass mortar, and then add the solution of acetate of lead. Instead of purified opium, we have lately been in the habit of employing the sedative liquor made by Mr. Battley, which, being free from spirit and resin, is less stimulating than either the tincture or extract of opium. Twenty drops are equal to about three grains of opium. This injection is recommended for gonorrhœa, attended with ardor urinæ and priapism.

INJECTIO THEÆ VIRID.

℞ *Theæ viridis herbæ drach. ss. Aquæ ferventis unc. iv.*—To be infused in the common way.

This infusion is recommended by some surgeons in any period of a gonorrhœa, but more particularly during the inflammatory stage, when some have fancied that it manifested a sedative effect.

INJECTIO VINI RUBRI.

℞ *Vini rubri unc. xij. Aquæ puræ unc. iv. Miscæ.*—This injection was recommended by the late Sir James Earle, for the radical cure of the hydrocele. If the tumour be very large, he directs it to be emptied, and the water suffered to accumulate, till about six ounces are collected. It is then to be tapped in the common way, and as much of the red wine injection, made blood warm, is to be thrown in through the canula of the trocar, as will distend the tumour to its original size. It is to be allowed to remain there for about five minutes, after which it is to be pressed out; and if the subsequent inflammation proves considerable, a common poultice is to be applied.

Instead of the above injection, Mr. Allard frequently used, with equal success, brandy, greatly diluted with water.—*See* Observations on Hydrocele, under the article *Electricitas et Causticum Opiatum*.

INJECTIO ZINCI ACETATIS.

℞ *Zinci acetatis gr. x. Aq. distillat unc. vj. Miscæ.*—Many practitioners, in the first stage of gonorrhœa,

prefer the acetate to the sulphate of zinc, on account of its effects in allaying irritation and inflammatory action being more evident and uniform. The solution of the acetate of zinc was first introduced into practice, as an injection and collyrium, by Dr. Henry, of Manchester, on whose recommendation it is now very generally prescribed in gonorrhœa and ophthalmia.

INJECTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS.

R *Zinci sulphatis gran. iv. Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv. Misce.*—This injection was preferred by the late Mr. Clare.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

R *Liq. ammoniæ unc. ss. Olei olivæ unc. jss. Misce.*—This liniment and its uses have been long known.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CAMPHORAT.

R *Camphoræ drach. ij. Olei olivæ unc. j. Ammoniac puræ unc. iij.* Dissolve the camphor in the oil, and then add the liquor ammoniæ.

This liniment was much employed by Mr. Cruikshank, in cases of deep seated inflammation; or to quicken the action of parts that suppurate imperfectly.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS.

R *Liq. ammoniæ unc. j. Olei olivæ unc. jss. Olei terebinth. unc. ss.*—This differs from the foregoing in no other respect, but in point of strength.

Some practitioners object to this and the preceding liniment, on “account of the uncleanness attending their application.” In cases of deep-seated or indolent tumours, and also in chronic rheumatism, where the object is to rouse the powers of the part, they act more powerfully than embrocations, which contain more stimulating ingredients; the evaporation of the alcohol, during the application of the latter, counteracting the effects of the stimulants. Indeed when the stimulating ingredients are not very powerful, an opposite effect to that intended is often produced, by the evaporation of the alcohol. Besmearing the skin with oil is, alone, of importance in indolent tumours and chronic rheumatism, by preventing the escape of the natural heat of the part.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ OPIATUM.

R *Opii purificati unc. jss. Alcohol. dilut. lib. j. Aquæ ammoniæ puræ unc. ij.*—These ingredients are to be digested together in a gentle heat till the opium is dissolved.

This is said to be a valuable remedy in rigid and painful swellings of the articulations. We confess, in such cases, we should prefer the preceding formula.

LINIMENTUM BITUMINIS AMMON.

R *Petrolei barbadensis unc. jss. Aquæ ammoniæ unc. ss. Miscæ.*—This was much employed by the late Dr. Kirkland, in diseases of the hip and other joints, who considered the petroleum as “a most powerful dissolver of thickened lymph,” and, as a

proof of it, remarks its property of curing those accumulations about the joints of horses, called *wind-galls*. It has been much used at Bartholomew's Hospital, the Westminster Infirmary and at several provincial Infirmaries; but the results were never such as to induce us to prefer it to the liniment. *ammoniae fortius*.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ AMMON.

R *Spiritus camphorati unc. ij. Aquæ ammoniæ puræ drach. ij. Ol. rorismar. drach. j. Miscæ*.—This was often successfully prescribed by Mr. Allard, to relieve chronic enlargement of the joints, and such other external affections as require the use of topical stimulants.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOS.

R *Camphoræ drach. ij. Unguenti resinæ flavæ unc. j. Saponis nigri unc. ss. Miscæ*.—Some surgeons suppose, that this liniment possesses a peculiar discutient property. The late Dr. Farrier was very partial to it in cases of lumbago and local gout.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARG. AMMON.

R *Ung. Hydrargyri fort. Adip. suillæ præp. sing. unc. j. Camphoræ drach. ij. Ammoniæ liq. unc. iv.*—First rub the camphor with a few drops of alcohol, and then with the ointment and lard; and, lastly, add by degrees the liquor ammoniæ, and mix the whole together in a glass mortar.

This is a very valuable liniment for a variety of surgical cases. It has been much employed, and we may say with uniform success, in venereal affections of the bones; also in indolent tumours. The liq. ammoniæ, by inflaming the skin, promotes the absorption of the mercury; and, when the lard is omitted, salivation may be more rapidly produced by it than any other means. An objection to it is, that it is impossible to regulate the effects on the system, the absorption of mercury being often so considerable as to produce, in the course of the day, a distressing degree of salivation, with considerable fever. Rubbed over the petrous part of the temporal bone, it has succeeded in some cases of deafness.

LINIMENT. HYDRARG. NITR.

R *Ung. hydrarg. nitr. Ol. olivar. optim. sing. drach. ij. Ol. petrolii gut. xx. Misce.*—This is an excellent application for scrofulous, erysipelatous, or chronic inflammation of the eyes, or edges of the eyelids, or loaded state of tunics of the eye, to which elderly people are subject. It is also a valuable remedy for the tinea capitis, leprosy, and other chronic affections of the skin, itching of the anus, and labia pudendi, &c.

LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM.

R *Olei olivæ unc. jss. Aquæ calcis unc. iij. Misce.*—This is one of the formulæ of Guy's Hospital, and has indeed been used in all the London Hospitals as a remedy for burns and scalds.

It has been usual to prepare this liniment with equal parts of lime-water and linseed oil; but at the London Hospitals olive oil has been substituted for it, on account of the linseed oil being slightly stimulating; but the surgeons who are advocates for the early employment of stimulants, in cases of burns, will, on that account, be inclined to give it the preference. We have seen both employed, and we confess the results have inclined us to give the preference to linseed oil.

In burns, where the skin is scorched and destroyed, the softening qualities of this liniment, smeared on the part with a feather, a late writer thinks, prove highly useful. See observations under the head of *Liq. Plumbi Subacet.*

LINIMENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

R Unguenti plumbi cum aceto unc. ss. Camphoræ gran. viii. Plumbi acetatis gran. xv. Opii pulveris gran. viij. Miscæ.—In psorophthalmy, this liniment has proved useful. The inflamed borders of the eyelids are to be smeared with it at bed-time.

LINIMENTUM PLUMBI CUM SAPONE.

R Liniment. saponis unc. ij. Liq. plumbi acet. drach. j. Miscæ.—Although this is an unchemical formula, it is said, the articles “form a compound of considerable efficacy.” The potass of the soap, uniting with the acetic acid of the acetate of lead, the fat and the lead are disengaged; the former rising to the top, and the latter sinking. In application, it is therefore very unpleasant.

We have continued the formula, because some surgeons have fancied that it is more efficacious than the soap liniment, in cases of sprains, bruises, and inflammatory enlargement of joints.

LINIMENTUM SEPIÆ.

℞ *Sacchari conditi*, *Ossis sepia sing. drach. ss.* *Hydrarg. submur. scrup. j.* *Mellis rosæ q. s.*—The sugar-candy and cuttle-fish bone are to be finely levigated; and, with the calomel, formed into a liniment with the honey of roses.

This is employed in the same way as the *vitrum præparatum*, to remove specks of the cornea.

LINIMENTUM SUCCINI OPIATUM.

℞ *Olei succini rectificati*, *Tincturæ opii sing. unc. ij.* *Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. j.* *Misce.*—The lard and oil of amber being mixed together, the tincture of opium is to be gradually incorporated.

This is much recommended for the cramp; and, it is said, has been of considerable use as an application to parts that have been sprained.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURIC.

℞ *Olei olivæ unc. iiss.* *Olei terbinthinæ unc. j.* *Acidi sulphur. gutt. xlv.*—Add the sulphuric acid to the olive oil, and when well blended, the oil of turpentine by degrees, shaking the bottle after each addition. Some chemists mix the ingredients in an open earthen

vessel; such a degree of heat being often produced as to break a vial; but if the sulphuric acid be previously well mixed with the olive oil, and the oil of turpentine be very gradually added, such a consequence will not occur.

This, though an inelegant application, is certainly a very efficacious one, in chronic affections of joints, and in the removal of long-existing effects from sprains and bruises. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it was much employed for these purposes, by the late Sir Charles Blicke. It is also very efficacious in removing the effects of gout and rheumatism, and, although stimulating, in allaying gouty inflammation and pain.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTH.

R *Ol. Terebinth. unc. ij. Ol. lini. unc. ij. Misce.*—

This is employed in cases of scalds and burns.—(See *Catapl. Terebinth. et Liq. Plumbi Acetatis.*) With the addition of two drachms of camphor, it is similar to the article advertised under the name of *Essence of Mustard*, and no doubt forms an excellent liniment for chilblains and chronic rheumatism.

LINIMENTUM TUTIÆ.

R *Tutiæ præparatæ drach. j. Mellis rosæ q. s.*

Misce.—This liniment should be made of the consistence of treacle, and, in that state, may be considered a good substitute for the more operose formula of *Sir Hans Sloan*.

LINIMENTUM ZINCI SULPHATIS.

R *Zinci sulphatis scrup. j. Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. ss.*—The sulphate of zinc being very finely powdered, is to be well incorporated with the lard.

This liniment has been found useful in the cure of that chronic inflammation of the eyelids, to which old people are subject.

The following was preferred by the late Mr. Ware:

R *Zinci oxydi drach. ss. Ung. cetacci unc. j. Calomel præp. scrup. j. Misce bene.*

LIQUOR ANTIMONII MURIATIS.

As a caustic, this remedy has been long used under the name of *butter of antimony*, for destroying warts and excrescences.

LIQUOR BARYTIS MURIATIS.

A saturated watery solution of muriate of barytes, (a salt produced by combining the pure barytes with muriatic acid,) was some time ago introduced into practice, by the late Dr. Adair Crawford, as a remedy “*peculiarly* calculated to correct the scrofulous diathesis.” In the practice of others it has not evinced any anti-scrofulous property; and, we believe, by the surgeons of the present day it is rarely prescribed.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI.

R *Calcis cupri drach. j. Aquæ ammoniæ unc. ij.*—These are to be digested together, without heat, till the copper is dissolved.

The calx may be made, by dissolving a quantity of cupri sulphas in water, and adding to it as much of a solution of kali præparatum as will throw down the copper, which is afterwards to be well washed and dried.

The principal use of this is for the composition of the *injectio cupri ammoniati*.

LIQUOR CUPRI SULPHATIS CAMPH.

R *Cupri sulphatis, Boli gallici sing. unc. ss. Camphoræ drach. j. Aquæ ferventis lib. iv.*—The boiling water is to be added to the other ingredients, and filtered when cold. This is the *aqua camphorata* of Bates, and is chiefly employed, in a *diluted* state, as a collyrium, in cases of chronic inflammation of the eyes, attended with opacity of the cornea, or specks; and also as a lotion for foul or phagedænic ulcers.

LIQUOR HYDRARG. OXY-MURIATIS.

R *Hydrargyri oxy-muriatis drach. j. Acidi muriatici q. s.*—The acid is to be gradually added to the oxy-muriate of quicksilver, and rubbed in a glass mortar, till the solution is complete.

Two drops of this liquor is nearly equivalent to one grain of the muriated quicksilver.

LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS.

This article is made by Mr. Batley, a chemist of London, who, we believe, has not published the process. Mr. Batley, and some practitioners of

eminence, state, that it is more certain in procuring sleep than any other preparation of opium; and that it does not disturb the brain, or disorder the stomach. Being free from alcohol and resin, we have employed it in collyria, injections, and lotions, for irritable ulcers, with decided advantage.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. (L.)

R *Lithargyri pulv. lib. ij. Acidi acetic. cong. j.*—To be boiled together (keeping the mixture constantly stirred) till reduced to six pounds of liquid.

This preparation of lead is in too general use to need any particular remark. It is seldom, if ever, employed in surgery, in an undiluted state. The late Mr. Justamond, however, and Dr. Cheston, of Gloucester, used to apply it, mixed with an equal proportion of a spirit, to the edges of cancerous sores; and the late Mr. Ware was in the habit of applying it, by means of a camel-hair pencil, to chronic inflammation of the eye and eyelids.

Some physicians have asserted, that this remedy has promoted the views of surgery at the expense of the general health, in consequence of an absorption of lead; and on this account many practitioners have given up the use of this remedy, and have had recourse to solutions of vitriolated zinc, and spirituous lotions, which, they say, answer equally well.

In cases of common, or what may be termed *healthy* inflammation, the liquor subacetatis plumbi *dilut.* P. L. unquestionably proves more beneficial than spirituous lotions, or solution of the sulphate or acetate of zinc; probably in consequence of the nerves

of the part (which are primarily affected, and probably has more to do with inflammation than the blood-vessels,) being paralyzed, or rather their excitement diminished, by the lead, which, on nerves, acts directly and powerfully as an anodyne. The lotion, when applied cold, by abstracting heat, and reducing arterial action, operates more effectually. The latter effect is increased, by the addition of alcohol; but the quantity directed by the College of Physicians, is much too small to promote this effect. Instead of a drachm of alcohol to a pint, we would recommend an ounce and half, or two ounces. A small addition of vinegar, to hold the lead in solution, is also proper. In cases of inflammation in elderly or leucophlegmatic subjects, the application of even a very weak solution of lead, applied cold, has so much reduced the vitality of the part, as to occasion mortification. In cases of inflammation, from burns or scalds, the propriety of employing such an application is much to be questioned; for experience has proved that those which produce a contrary effect, viz. of stimulating the parts, have acted most beneficially. If the contents of the capillary vessels be decomposed, or rendered thick by the action of heat, so as to occasion obstruction, the practice is evidently to stimulate the vessels, in order that they may propel their contents to the larger vessels. It is probably on this principle, that spirit of turpentine, and the popular practice of holding the injured part near the fire, has succeeded in cases of burns. When, however, the coats of the vessels have been so far injured as to be incapable of acting, the success of such treatment cannot be complete.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. (P. L.)

Some practitioners have supposed that this article, (the soap-ley of the old dispensatory) taken into the stomach, is capable of dissolving urinary calculi; and, with this view, it has been given, to the extent of two tea-spoonsful two or three times a day, (in a vehicle which the state of the stomach or of the general health indicated,) and for a length of time, in several instances; but the results were not so successful as could have been wished.

LIXIVIUM FERRI.

The matter which remains after subliming the *ferrum ammoniacale*, being set in a moist place, deliquesces, and forms this remedy, which is used in surgery only as a styptic. It is applied to the bleeding vessel upon lint.

The celebrated powder of Faynard, for stopping hemorrhages, is said, by Dr. Odier, to be nothing more than the charcoal of beech-wood finely powdered. It is also said to be very effectual in internal bleedings, if given in the dose of a tea-spoonful three or four times a day.

A styptic capable of stopping the effusion of blood from a *large* artery, would be a valuable discovery; and many remedies said to possess this power have been successively introduced to public notice; but their reputation has not been lasting. The trials made have commonly been on the principle arteries in the

extremities of quadrupeds, as the ass, horse, &c. ; but it is well known, that their blood-vessels possess a property of contraction, which does not exist in more perfect animals.

We conceive all styptics act by coagulating the blood, and at the same time, in constringing the parts; but in case of a puncture, or division of a *large* artery, no English surgeon would trust to a styptic, or even think of giving one a trial, unless the vessel was so seated, as not to admit of the application of a ligature.

The strong acetic acid (*Acid. Acet. P. Edinb.*) is a very useful application in slight hemorrhages.

LOTIO ACIDI PRUSSIC.

R Acid. prussic. drach. j. Aq. flor. aurant unc. vj. Misce.—This lotion has lately been much recommended for herpetic and other inflammatory affections of the skin, and for ring-worm. It is a potent poison, and, being sold of different degrees of concentration, it should be used with great caution. It is unquestionably the most powerful sedative that has been discovered.

LOTIO ACIDI PYROLIGNICI.

R Acid. pyrolignic. purif. fort. unc. j. Alcohol unc. iv. Aquæ puræ unc. iij. Misce.—This lotion, after abstraction of blood by leeches, has been found very beneficial in dispersing inflammation of the mammary glands during suckling. The breast should be covered with folds of soft linen, moistened with it, and

re-wetted with it when it becomes as warm as the body.

LOTIO ALUMINIS SUPERSULPHATIS.

R *Aluminis supersulph. unc. ss. Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.*—This is the alum lotion of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It is employed sometimes as a discutient, and likewise with a view of checking the progress of external inflammation.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.

R *Liq. ammoniæ acetatis, Alcohol sing. unc. ij. Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv. Miscæ.*—This lotion is of great use in external inflammation; but more particularly in the early stage of inflammation of the breast, or mammary gland during suckling. In the latter case, many surgeons prefer the liquor ammoniæ acetatis alone; but as the evaporation of it is more slow, and the good effects of such lotions chiefly arise from evaporation, we should give a decided preference to a more spirituous lotion.—(*Sec Lotio Acid. Pyrolig.*) On account of an infant being at the breast, the liquor plumbi acet. cannot be employed.

Linen rags should be dipped into it, as in other instances, and kept continually on the inflamed parts.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATIS.

R *Ammoniæ muriatis unc. j. Spiritus rorismarini lib. j.*—The muriate of ammonia, being powdered and dissolved in the spirit, forms the lotion so strongly

recommended by the late Mr. Justamond, in his Treatise on the cure of the milk breast.

It is applied to the breast in the same manner as the *lotio ammoniæ acetatis*. When the skin is tender or inflamed, or the skin of the nipple not entire, it proves much too irritating.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIAT. ET ACETI.

R *Ammoniae muriatis unc. ss. Acidi acetici, Spiritus vinosi rectificati sing. lib. j. Misce.*—This lotion has been much employed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and at the Bristol, Liverpool, and Manchester Infirmaries, as a discutient in cases of enlargement of joints.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ OPIATUM.

R *Spiritus ammoniæ compositi unc. iiii ss. Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv. Tincturæ opii unc. ss. Misce.*—This lotion was applied by Dr. Kirkland, to tumours of a suspicious nature, in the breasts of women. Prepared natron and bark are administered internally at the same time.

LOTIO CUPRI ACET.

R *Oxym. cupri acetat. unc. j. Mist. camphoræ unc. ij. Misce.*—This lotion is particularly recommended for spreading foul ulcers of the face and scalp; for the cure of which, an eminent surgeon of Norwich considers it a specific. In a very extensive

phagedænic ulcer of the face, we have witnessed its curative effects.

LOTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS.

R *Cupri sulphatis drach. ss. Aq. flor. sambuc. lb. ss. Misc.*—This is an excellent application for allaying itching and erysipelatous inflammation about the anus and labiæ pudendi.

LOTIO HYDRARG. CUM CALCE.

R *Hydrarg. oxy-muriat. gr. xij. Aquæ calcis lb. ss. Misc.*—This, although unchemical, is a very excellent application for venereal and scrofulous foul-spreading ulcers. We have often found it to check the phagedænic progress, and rapidly to heal the ulcer, after other preparations of mercury and celebrated antiphagedænic remedies had failed. The mercury is rendered so mild by the lime-water, that this lotion may with safety be employed as a gargle in cases of venereal or scrofulous ulceration about the fauces. The beneficial effects of this composition prove, that we should not relinquish an old remedy because a chemist has pronounced it to be unchemical; for, although decomposition of the oxy-muriate of mercury is occasioned by the addition of lime water, still new combinations form, of the medicinal properties of which a man who studies chemistry only cannot be a judge.

LOTIO HYDRARG. OXYM. MITEOR.

R *Lactis amygd. unc. vij. Hydrarg. oxy-mur. gr. ij. Misc.*—Reduce the oxy-muriate to fine

powder, in a glass mortar; then add six drops of muriatic acid, and afterwards the almond emulsion, by degrees. This solution is sold under the name of Gowland's Lotion. It is a good application for leprous affections of the skin.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI OXY-MURIATIS.

R *Aquæ rosæ lib. j. Liq. hydrargyri oxy-muriatis gutt. xl. Misce.*—This lotion is recommended by some writers as a very suitable remedy for the itch. In a more diluted state, it may also be applied to foul ulcers, or as a topic in cutaneous complaints.

LOTIO MYRRHÆ.

R *Tincturæ myrrhæ, Aquæ calcis sing. unc. ij. Misce.*—Pledgits dipped in this lotion, were applied successfully by the late Dr. Kirkland, in a case of fungus of the brain.

LOTIO MYRRHÆ COMPOSITA.

R *Mellis rosæ, Tincturæ myrrhæ sing. drach. ij. Aquæ calcis unc. jss. Misce.*—This mixture is chiefly calculated as an application to ulcers within the mouth, in which case, it is to be applied upon lint. It is, however, equally proper for scrofulous or other sores, where greasy applications disagree.

LOTIO PLUMBI SUB-ACETATIS.

R *Liq. plumbi sub-acet. drach. ij. Aq. distillat. lib. ij. Alcoholis unc. j. Misce.*—This differs from the

liquor plumbi sub-acetatis *dilutus* of the College, only in the proportion of the spirit of wine which is here considerably augmented.

The extensive utility of this composition is very generally known.

LOTIO PLUMBI SUB-ACET. CAMPH.

R *Spiritus camphorati drach. ij. Liq. Plumbi sub-acetatis drach. j. Aquæ distillatæ lib. j.*—The mixture of these is to take place in the order they are set down, otherwise the camphor will be separated.

This lotion is of considerable use in topical inflammations, those especially which are suspected to have an intermixture of erysipelas.

LOTIO POTASSÆ SULPHURETI.

R *Potassæ sulphureti unc. ss. Aquæ calcis lib. j.*—The sulphuret of potass is to be powdered and mixed by triture, with the lime water.

This is a neat and useful application in the tinea capitis, itch, and lepra. At Bartholomew's Hospital a lotion is employed for the same purpose, made by dissolving two drachms of the sulphuret of potass in a pint of distilled water. Sir Arthur Clarke, of Dublin, recommends a similar lotion for the itch of infants; and in some instances we have found it to succeed after the ointment of sulphur has failed.

LOTIO SPIRITUOSA.

R *Spiritus vinosi rectificati unc. iv. Aquæ calcis lib. ss. Misce.*—This is an elegant and soothing application to inflamed parts.

LOTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS.

R *Zinci Sulphatis drach. ss. Aquæ distillatæ lib. ss. Misce.*—This solution has the common properties of astringent lotions in general, and is also, when further diluted, a good application to promote the cicatrization of ulcers. At Guy's Hospital, it is used in the proportion of ten grains to half a pint.

The supposed ill effects consequent on the application of preparations of lead to a great surface of body, have in a great measure determined some practitioners to substitute in their place, solutions of vitriolated zinc.

MEL BORACIS.

R *Boracis drach. j. Mellis despumati unc. j. Misce.*—This is used at Guy's Hospital, as an application to the mouth, in aphthæ and ulcerations.

MEL HYDRARGYRI.

R *Hydrargyri purificati unc. ij. Mellis despumati unc. j.*—These are to be rubbed together till the globules of quicksilver disappear. The dose is from five to ten grains night and morning.

With the late Mr. Bell, of Edinburgh, this was a favourite preparation. The mercury being more minutely divided by trituration with honey than with conserve of roses, we have given it a preference to the pilula hydrargyri of the London Pharmacopœia. When the mercury is sufficiently divided, a little flour

or liquorice powder should be added, to form a proper mass for pills, and thereby to prevent a deposit of the quicksilver.

MEL HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

R *Mellis Hydrargyri* drach. ij. *Mellis despumati* unc. ij. *Olci caryoph.* drach. j. *Misc.*—This composition was much recommended by the late Mr. Naylor, of Gloucester, as an application to venereal or anomalous ulcers in the mouth and throat. He applied it to the surface several times in the day, by means of a feather or camel's-hair pencil.

MEZEREUM ACETATUM.

Very thin slices of the *bark* of the fresh root of mezereon, are to be steeped for twenty-four hours in common vinegar.

The late Dr. Morris usually directed the application of this remedy to issues, when a discharge from them could not be kept up by the common means. Some surgeons, instead of this infusion, introduce a little of the bark, instead of the pea, which, in a few hours, produces the desired effect.

MISTURA COPAIBÆ CUM OLIBANO.

R *Balsami copaibæ* unc. ss. *Olibani* drach. ij. *Mucilaginis arabici gummi* unc. iss. *Syrup. simpl.* unc. ss. *Aquæ cinnamomi* unc. v.—The olibanum, powdered and mixed with the copaiba, is to be incorporated with the mucilage, and the syrup and

cinnamon water afterwards added. In the dose of two or three table-spoonsful, twice or thrice a day, this has been found of some service in gleets, and in the latter stage of gonorrhœa. In like manner, the Canada balsam may be administered. The late Mr. Ramsden, of Bartholomew's Hospital, observed, that Balsam copaiba was very rarely productive of much benefit in gleet, unless it acted on the bowels as an aperient; and on this account he was in the habit of prescribing it in the quantity of two drachms, two or three times a day.

OLEUM CROTON.

The use of this oil, as a cathartic, has lately been received; and, on account of its activity, and certainty of acting on the bowels, it is a valuable addition to chirurgical medicine, particularly in cases of intussusceptio, strangulated hernia, and injuries of the brain. The dose is from one to three drops. Some surgeons add it to the ol. ricini; and others order it to be made into pills, with bread.

OLEUM PALMÆ CAMPHORATUM.

R *Camph. unc. ij. Olei palmæ lib. j.*—The camphor is to be reduced to powder, and afterwards mixed by triture in a glass mortar, with the palm oil rendered of the consistence of cream by heat.

Palm oil has been found a better vehicle for the camphor than olive oil, or any other unctuous substance for external application.

This is considered by some surgeons an useful application to promote the suppuration of abscesses;

and with that view, when poultices are used, it may be previously rubbed on the suppurating part.

OLEUM SEMINUM LINI.

The medicinal uses of linseed oil are confined to two, that of an ingredient in the old *linimentum oleosum*, and that of an application to cancerous sores. In the latter, much has been asserted of its properties; and cases have been said to terminate successfully by its use. In the *noli me tangere*, it certainly has proved of service.

OLEUM E SEMINIBUS RICINI.

The use of this, as a mild, yet efficacious purgative, is well known.

In surgical cases, where purging, with the least possible degree of irritation is required, this remedy is entitled to the preference.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

This is used, internally, in gleet and nephritic complaints; and, externally, as a stimulating liniment. Hunter spoke highly of it, as a styptic; and many surgeons of the present day frequently prescribe it with the *emulsio amygd.* in cases of internal hæmorrhage, even of an active nature.

As a remedy for recent scalds and burns, we have spoken of it under the head of *Liquor Plumbi Acet.* (page 86.) It is now much employed, and in most cases with complete success, in the dose of four to six, and even eight drachms, twice a day, to destroy the tape-worm.

OLEUM TEREBINTH. DILUT.

℞ *Olei amygdalæ unc. ss. Olei terebinth. gutt. xl. Misce.*—In deafness, occasioned by defective or diseased actions of the glandulæ cerumenæ, a little of this oil dropped into the ear, or applied at the end of a small dosil of cotton, has proved of service.

When a thin secretion takes place, the cure is also promoted by a small blister, placed as near to the ear as convenient, and kept open by *cerat. sabinæ*.

It is of importance to keep the cavity clean, by introducing, daily, a lengthened bit of soft cotton, affixed to a probe. The cotton, when twirled gently round, will absorb the moist and offensive discharge, which, if suffered to remain, is capable of aggravating the symptoms, or at least of retarding the cure. Many people employ a large camel's-hair pencil for this purpose.

OXYMEL CUPRI ACET.

℞ *Cupri acetatis unc. j. Aceti unc. vij. Mellis despumati unc. xiv.*—The verdigris is to be dissolved in the vinegar, which, after being strained, is to be mixed with the honey, and the whole boiled to a proper consistence.

The valuable qualities of this remedy have never been properly appreciated. When sufficiently diluted, either with water, or by mixture with digestive ointments, it proves very effectual in the treatment of scrofulous or unhealthy ulcers. Formed into a gargle, it is often of service to small ulcers in the mouth, and

to the gums when in a spongy state.—*See* Lotio Cupri Acetat.

PILULÆ CONII.

R Extr. conii unc. ss. Pulveris fol. conii q. s. Fiant pilulæ lxxx.—The extract of the *conium maculatum*, when fresh, and properly made, has generally a beneficial effect in scrofulous inflammation and scirrhus tumours, a variety of inflammatory affections of the skin, and of secreting surfaces, probably by allaying irritation, which it will often effect, after opium and henbane have failed. Some surgeons prescribe it in large doses, combined with the extract of henbane; and this composition we have found very beneficial in allaying irritation and inflammatory action, particularly of the bladder, prostate gland, and urethra, and for preventing priapism and nocturnal emissions.—This formula is employed at Guy's Hospital.

Some physicians of Italy prescribe the *Extr. Conii*, in the dose of one to two drachms; but the effects we have witnessed of six grains on the brain and stomach, incline us to suspect, that the extract employed by them was not properly prepared. In all cases it is prudent to commence with a small dose, (three or four grains,) if the chronic nature of the disease will admit of it, and augmenting it gradually, till the patient begins to experience some inconvenient effects in the head or stomach; when the good effects on the disease are generally manifest.

PILULÆ CUPRI SULPHATIS.

R Cupri sulphatis gran. xv. Gum. olibani, Extracti cinchonæ sing. drach. ij. Syrupi simplicis q. s. Fiant

pilulæ lx.—These, in the dose of from one to four in a day, are calculated to remove gleans, and are sometimes useful in the latter stage of gonorrhœa.

PILULÆ FERRI AMMONIATI.

R *Ferri ammoniati drach. iij. Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.*—The late Mr. Justamond, and Dr. Cheston, employed these pills to a great extent, and with decided advantage, in uterine diseases; the hemlock bath being used at the same time. The *Ens Veneris*, so strongly recommended by Boyle, is nearly similar in its properties.

In the preparation it will be necessary to beat the ingredients well in a mortar, in order that the mass may become sufficiently tenacious to form into pills; and when made, they should be dried before the fire, and kept in a close vessel.

Some surgeons, in organic affections of the cervex uteri, order the mass to be made with the extr. conii, in lieu of mucilage.

PIL. HYDRARG. (L. P.)

Many surgeons prefer this pill to any other preparation of mercury; and when the quicksilver is well divided, and the conserve of roses good, it is, no doubt, a valuable medicine. It however often disorders the stomach and bowels; producing in some a sense of oppression in the region of the stomach, and in others occasioning diarrhœa. These effects we have been inclined to attribute to some adulteration of the quicksilver—a practice but too common—or the employment of conserve of roses with muriatic acid, which is not

unfrequently added to it, for the purpose of improving its colour, or to give old conserve the appearance of new. Under the head of hydrarg. hydro-sublim. we have made some observations on mercury, when employed as a constitutional remedy.

When the blue pill oppresses the stomach, a mild aromatic should be added; as the pulv. cinnam. comp.; and when it purges, a further addition of a little opium will be proper. When opium disorders the head or bowels, the mist. cretæ may be administered, which, in preventing diarrhœa, will often answer as well as an opiate.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI ACETATIS.

R *Hydrargyri acetati* drach. j. *Medullæ panis* drach. ij. *Fiant pilulæ* lx.—These are reckoned similar to that once celebrated remedy, *Keyser's dragées*. The dose is from one to five every night.

PILULÆ HYDRARG. OXYDI CINEREI.

R *Hydrargyri oxydi cinerei* drach. j. *Conservi cynosbati* q. s. *Fiant pilulæ* lx.—One or two of these may be given every night and morning.

Some practitioners of eminence prefer the hydrarg. oxydum cinereum, to the blue pill. The mercury is certainly thoroughly divided in it, and, being free from a mineral acid, it generally agrees better with the stomach and bowels than the sub-muriate of mercury.

PILULÆ HYDRARG. OXYDI RUBRI.

R *Hydrargyri oxydi rubri*, *Opii sing.* drach. j. *Syrupi simplicis* q. s. *Fiant pilulæ* lx.—In cases

which require the specific action of quicksilver, one or two of these may be given every night.

Some surgeons add a drachm of camphor to this formula, which, they say, co-operates with the opium in preventing diarrhœa. We have omitted it, because we have found it to disorder the head and stomach; and, in some instances, to bring on very copious perspiration.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYR. SUBMUR.

R *Hydrargyr. submur. drach. j. Pulveris opii drach. iij. Syrupi simplicis q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.*—These are the calomel pills of Guy's Hospital. The proportion of opium in the *pulvis opiatus*, is about seven grains to a drachm.

PIL. HYDRARG. SUBMUR. COMP.

R *Hydrarg. submur. drach. j. Antimonii tartarizati gran. xv. Opii purificati drach. ss. Syrupi simplicis q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.*—This composition is employed at St. Thomas's Hospital, in the dose of one twice a day, in diseases of the joints. They also prove of service in herpetic and other cutaneous affections, and assist greatly in the cure of obstinate ulcers, where the constitution appears to be concerned.

Some surgeons suppose, that the junction of antimony with calomel, disposes the latter to affect the mouth. For this reason, in obstinate venereal cases, where the specific effect of quicksilver cannot be excited by the common means, the exhibition of it, agreeably to the foregoing formula, was recommended by the late Dr. George Fordyce.

PIL. HYDRARG. SUBMUR. CUM ANTIM.

℞ *Hydrargyri submur. Sulphureti antimonii præcip. sing. drach. j. Guaiaci gummi-resinæ drach. ij. Mucil. acaciæ q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.*—This composition was formerly in great repute, as an alterative in a variety of cutaneous affections, both acute and chronic; particularly tinea capitis, lepra, and herpes; also, for syphilis, in all its forms and stages, especially when it attacked the bones. It was a favourite alterative with Mr. Allard, and is now, with many surgeons and physicians. Mr. Abernethy often prescribes it in chronic affections of the liver and stomach, and in scrofula, with the decoction of sarsaparilla. It is seldom given in cases of syphilis, with the view of producing ptyalism; the sulphuret of antimony and guaiac gum keeping up too great a determination to the skin, or a debilitating perspiration. In inflammatory affections of the skin, or when the system is feverish, or disposed to inflammatory action or plethora, the guaiac gum should be omitted.

PILULÆ LYTTÆ.

℞ *Lyttæ pulv. gran. xvij. Opii, Camphoræ sing. gran. xxxvj. Conservæ cynosbati q. s. Fiant pilulæ xxxvj.*—One of these, taken every night, has been of service in certain cases of impotence. In such, however, it is of importance to examine, whether the *mind*, general health, or the organs of generation, are in fault. In the latter, a discreet use of these pills may prove beneficial.

PILULÆ OPII CAMPHORATÆ.

℞ *Opii purificati drach. j. Camphoræ drach. ij. Syrupi simplicis q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.*—This composition is said to be useful in the dose of one or two every night, in counteracting the chordee and painful erections that frequently accompany a gonorrhœa. We, however, found the extr. conii et hyoscyami, as noticed under the head of extr. opii, more efficacious.

PILULÆ OPII COMPOSITÆ.

℞ *Opii purificati, Camphoræ sing. drach. j. Antimonii tartarizati gran. xv. Syrupi simplicis. q. s. Fiant pilulæ lx.*—These pills are of use, in any case where pain is to be alleviated, and a gentle diaphoresis produced. But they are more immediately calculated to prevent the night symptoms in a gonorrhœa; in which case, they are, in general, more to be depended on, than the foregoing; but their sudorific qualities may possibly, in some cases, prove an objection to their being taken every night. They should be taken with a tumbler of gruel, or barley-water, warm.

PILULÆ TEREBINTHINÆ CUM RHEO.

℞ *Terebinthinæ vulgaris drach. ij. Pulveris rhei drach. j. Miscæ.*—These are to be formed into pills of about five grains each. One, two, or three, twice or thrice a day, are prescribed by Mr. Cline and Sir A. Cooper, in gonorrhœa, gleet, and mucous or purulent discharges from the kidneys, bladder, and rectum.

PILULÆ ZINCI SULPHATIS.

℞ *Zinci sulphatis* drach. ij. *Terebinthinæ vulgaris* q. s. *Fiant pilulæ* lx.—These also are applicable to the cases last mentioned, and may be taken in the dose of one or two night and morning.

POTASSÆ ARSEN.

℞ *Arsenici albi*, *Nitri purificati* sing. unc. j.—These being powdered and mixed together, are to be placed in a sand-bath, the heat of which is to be gradually augmented, until the vapours cease to issue from the mouth of the retort. The mass is then to be dissolved in four pounds of boiling distilled water, which is afterwards to be evaporated, and the residue set aside to crystallize.

This is one of the formulæ of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where these crystals are given in the dose of one-fifth of a grain three times a day. It resembles, in its properties, the remedy proposed by Dr. Fowler, for which, see *Solutio Arsenici*.

POTASSA FUSA (P.L.)

This is a most powerful caustic, and perhaps the most useful, for that reason, of any employed in surgery. It acts immediately on being applied to a living part, and in that respect has the advantage of those substances which require to be applied for a length of time, and whose action, of course, is left more to accident. In the state directed by the College, it has

a disposition to liquify, which is exceedingly inconvenient; but it has been improved in this respect by a species of adulteration practised by the chemists, who introduce a small proportion of unslacked lime, in fine powder, and thus give the sticks, into which it is formed, a suitable degree of solidity.

Its principal use is for opening abscesses. The mode of applying it is as follows:—the caustic, being slightly moistened at the end with a little water, is to be rubbed on the thinnest, most prominent, and most depending part of the tumour. Its immediate effect will be to destroy the skin, which is to be removed, and the farther operation of the caustic encouraged by continuing the friction in various directions. By a little management of this sort, the living parts may be successively brought into contact with the caustic; so that, at length, a complete opening may be effected. This, however, being a process of some severity to the patient, and the immediate discharge of the matter of an abscess, seldom if ever requisite, it will be found sufficient to rub the part with the caustic three or four times in the manner described; and afterwards cover the eschar with a small bit of lint, which may either be confined by an adhesive plaster, or by a common poultice. In a day or two, the dead portion will begin to slough, and the matter will find a gradual outlet at the edges. Some caution is necessary to confine this application to as small a *point* as possible, on account of its disposition to act laterally. For this reason it should rather be *twirled* between the finger and thumb, than employed with a circuitous motion of the hand.

Caustics are applied to various parts of the body, with the view of exciting a new action; and, by that means, superseding diseased action. Under this idea it is, that the late Mr. Pott suggested a mode of treating incurvations of the dorsal vertebræ in scrofulous patients, by applying a caustic on each side of the projection; and afterwards establishing a considerable drain, by converting them into large issues, a plan of treatment highly extolled by some *surgeons*, and lately as much condemned by some *physicians*.

Mr. Summers, of London, who has paid particular attention to curvatures of the spine, and who has been particularly successful in the treatment of them, condemns the use of drains or large issues, because they tend to weaken the vital powers; and it must be allowed by all the pupils of Sir James Earle, who have had an opportunity of witnessing his mode of treatment, that many died in Bartholomew's Hospital, apparently in consequence of exhaustion, and that very few were discharged benefited by it. Indeed, it appears to us, that the advantage some derived arose more from the position they were compelled to observe, than from the effects of a new or counteracting action.

PULV. ALUM. SUPER-SULPH. COMP.

R *Aluminis super-sulph exsic, Hydrargyri nitricooxyd. sing. drach. j.*—These, well rubbed together, form the *pulvis angelicus* of the late Mr. Samuel Sharp, who employed it as an escharotic, and who attributed to it virtues which the ingredients singly do not possess.

PULVIS CALAMINÆ CUM MYRRHA.

R *Calaminæ præparatæ, Myrrhæ pulv. sing. unc. ss.*
Misce.—This is in general use at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to promote the cicatrization of indolent ulcers. It is merely sprinkled, with a piece of cotton, on the ulcer, which is afterwards dressed superficially.

PULVIS CINCHONÆ CUM MYRRHA.

R *Pulv. cinchonæ, Pulv. myrrhæ sing. drach. ij.*
Misce.—This powder was applied, by the late Dr. Kirkland, in that species of sphacelus, which is not attended with any considerable degree of inflammation, and where hot fomentations and poultices do little good.

PULVIS COLOMBÆ.

This, next to *rhubarb*, is considered by Sir E. Home, as the best application to constringe large granulations of ulcers, or to invigorate indolent ones. When the *rhubarb* begins to lose its effect, this powder will frequently occasion the healing process to go on again, and, finally, effect a cure. See *Ferri Carbonas et Sulphas*.

PULVIS CUPRI ACETATIS.

The prepared verdigris is sometimes used as an application to chancres. In their early state, its action on them, as a caustic, will frequently interrupt

the progress of a venereal infection completely. Yet it is not safe, perhaps, in every case, to rely solely on this treatment; or to omit the use of mercury, either internally, or by friction.

PULVIS CUPRI ET HYDRARG.

R *Cupri acetatis, Hydrarg. submur. sing. drach. j. Miscæ.*—This is calculated for the same purposes as the foregoing; but its action being less considerable, it may be applied to chancres every day, or every other day. The state of ill-conditioned ulcers may also be improved by slightly sprinkling them occasionally with this powder.

PULV. HYDRARG. SULPHATIS COMP.

R *Hydrarg. sulphatis gran. j. Pulveris glycyrrhizæ gran. viij. Miscæ.*—This was a favourite snuff with the late Mr. Ware, as a remedy for gutta serena. He directed one-fourth of this quantity to be snuffed up the nostrils once or twice a day.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMP.

R *Ipecacuanhæ pulv. Opii pulv. sing. drach. j. Potassæ sulphatis unc. j. Miscæ.*—Many surgeons are disposed to prefer this remedy to the vinum antimonii opiatum, in concussions of the brain; but, upon what ground, we cannot conjecture.

PULV. PIPER. CUBEB.

The use of this pepper has lately been revived, as a remedy for gonorrhœa, even in its most inflammatory

stage; and taken to the extent of half a drachm three times a day, in a glass of water or milk, although it stimulates the fauces and stomach, it appears to allay irritation of the urethra, and to cure gonorrhœa more speedily than any other *internal* remedy. Mr. Jeffery, surgeon of the Lock Hospital, has given it an extensive trial in gonorrhœa; and the cases he has published, which were cured by it, prove that it is a valuable addition to our surgical remedies. Some surgeons contend, that it is only proper, when the inflammatory symptoms have subsided; and others highly extol it as a remedy for irritative gleet.—See Tincture and Electuary of Cubebs.

PULVIS POTASSÆ NITRATIS COMP.

R *Potassæ nitratis unc. ij. Hydrargyri sulphureti rubri drach. ij. Hydrarg. submur. gr. x. Misce.*—This, though a composition somewhat heterogeneous, is said to be a powerful remedy in counteracting the inflammation in a gonorrhœa.

It is the *pulvis refrigerans* of Falck, who directs it to be taken, in the dose of half a drachm, or two scruples, night and morning. It would probably be improved by substituting pulv. acaciæ *unc. j.* for the calomel. The red sulphuret of mercury allays local irritation, and seems to quiet the system.

PULVIS RHABARBARI.

The powder of rhubarb, as an application to ulcers, was sometime since introduced into practice by Sir E. Home, who tried it very extensively, and with much

success, in St George's Hospital. It is to be lightly sprinkled over the ulcer once a day, or, if the healing appear to be at a stand, twice. Where there is great irritability, the addition of powdered opium or hemlock is recommended, in the proportion of a drachm to an ounce. For indolent or foul ulcers, a small addition of the carbonate of iron, will greatly promote its efficacy.

. PULVIS RHABARBARI COMPOSITUS.

R *Pulveris radicis rhabarbari, Pulveris radicis ipecacuanhæ sing. drach. ij. Misce.*—This powder has been employed at St. George's Hospital, by Sir Everard Home, for the removal of warts. The liquor arsenici, liq. antim. mur., or the tinct. ferri muriat., are more certain and effectual in destroying such excrescences.

. PULVIS SABINÆ COMPOSITUS.

R *Pulveris foliorum sabinæ, Æruginis præparatæ sing. drach. ij. Misce.*—This powder is recommended by Mr. Hunter, and likewise employed in all the Hospitals, for destroying warts and excrescences. The surface should be sprinkled with it daily, till they entirely disappear.

SAPO TEREBINTHINÆ.

R *Potassæ carbonatis calidæ unc. j. Olei terebinthinæ unc. iij.*—The carbonate of potass, whilst hot,

is to be rubbēd in a heated glass mortar, and the oil of turpentine gradually added.

This forms *Starkey's soap*, a remedy to which many virtues have been attributed, and which formerly had a place in the Pharmacopœias of London and Edinburgh.

Without bestowing any extravagant encomiums on this remedy, it is undoubtedly a good application to indolent tumours.

SEMICUPIUM CONII.

The hemlock bath is formed by mingling a dozen handfuls of the fresh leaves, or a proportionate quantity of the dried, in as much hot water as will reach up to the patient's waist. As it is material that the vapour of the bath should be confined, this process is most conveniently performed in one of the shoe-shaped vessels which are sold for the purpose.

We have the testimony of the late Mr. Justamond, Mr. Allard, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Cheston, and others, in behalf of this remedy, when employed in painful affections of the uterus, and even where that viscus has been found, on examination, organically diseased.

SODÆ SUB-CARBONAS.

This is employed, by some surgeons, in scrofulous affections, in lieu of burnt sponge.

The dose is from ten or twenty grains to two drachms. — (See Tincture of Iodine.) It has been recommended, in very strong terms, in calculus and nephritic diseases.

SOLUTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS.

℞ *Argentī nitratis scrup. j. Aquæ distillatæ unc. ss. Misce.*—This solution of nitrate of silver forms a very efficacious application to that kind of ulcer, whose cure is prevented by a succession of coats of coagulable lymph over its surface. The mode of applying it, is by means of a bit of lint, fixed to the end of a probe. This being dipped into the liquid, is streaked round the extreme edges of the ulcer. In some painful ulcers, also, which resist the operation of common remedies, and which rather appear to be aggravated by the use of emollients, it will frequently prove serviceable. The strength of the solution may be augmented or diminished, according to circumstances.

In many of the cases first mentioned, indeed, the light application of the caustic itself is required.

SOLUTIO ARSENICI.

℞ *Arsenici pulveris subtilissimi, Potassæ carb. sing. gran. xvj. Aquæ distillatæ unc. iv.*—These are to be digested together in a sand-heat, till the arsenic is completely dissolved.

The late Dr. Fowler, who first directed this formula, employed it in the cure of agues, as it appears, with considerable success. In surgical cases, its use is chiefly, though not entirely, limited to its application as a topic, in cancerous ulcers. The solution being diluted to the proportion of one grain of arsenic to a quart, a poultice is to be made of it, with crumb of bread, and applied next the wound. The late

Mr. Justamond tried arsenic very extensively in cancerous affections; and from his statements, even its external application is to be managed with great caution. On account of the deleterious effects it has occasionally produced on the system, many practitioners have entirely relinquished its use.

In administering this solution internally, Dr. Fowler directs a dose of ten or twelve drops, to adults, twice or three times a day; but it may be prudent to begin with a much smaller quantity.

Because arsenic has succeeded in the cure of intermittent fever, after the Peruvian bark had failed, it has been termed a very powerful *tonic*. In cases of debility of the stomach, or general debility of the system, so far from manifesting any effect as a *tonic*, it uniformly increases the symptoms of debility, by destroying appetite, and otherwise disordering the stomach. Probably its beneficial effects in ague, is to be ascribed to its slight *poisonous* action on the stomach, which rouses the power of the *vis medicatrix naturæ*; or, in other words, the power of resisting its baneful influence, which the system unquestionably possesses. By rousing this power, many diseases may be cured; but when it cannot be brought forward, in consequence of general debility, the remedy will prove hurtful. The operation of the vegetable poisons, in cases of hooping cough and other spasmodic diseases, may be ascribed to this effect.

SOLUTIO FERRI SULPHATIS.

℞ *Ferri sulphatis ad albidinem calcinati drach. j.*
Aquæ distillatæ unc. viij. *Misce.*—This solution is

of great use in hastening the cicatrization of ulcers, where that process is going on but slowly. It is also of service to sore nipples in women who give suck.

For both these purposes it is strongly recommended by Dr. Underwood, and others.

SOLUTIO HYDRARGYRI OXY-MURIATIS.

R *Hydrargyri oxy-muriatis gran. viij. Spiritus vinosi tenuioris, unc. j. Misc.*—The muriated quick-silver is to be rubbed with the spirit, till it is completely dissolved.

The dose of this solution is from fifteen to twenty-five drops, in a mucilaginous vehicle, as the decocti hordei vel rad. althææ. It was much employed by the late Sir Charles Blicke, and at the Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, and Manchester infirmaries, as an alterative in leprous affections, and scrofulous and foul ulcers. See Hydrarg. Oxy-murias.

SOLUTIO MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS CUM ANTIMONIO.

R *Magnesiæ sulphatis unc. iv. Antimonii tartarizati gran. ij. Aquæ bullientis lib. j. Misc.*—This purgative solution is employed in the hernia humoralis, and other local inflammations.

From two to four ounces may be given, and repeated according to circumstances.

SOLUTIO SAPONIS.

R *Saponis mollis unc. iv. Spiritus vinosi tenuioris lib. j.*—The soap is to be digested with the spirit, till it is dissolved.

The addition of one ounce of camphor, forms the *solutio saponis camphorata*, a preparation similar to the *linimentum saponis compositum* of the College.

SOLUTIO SODÆ MURIATIS.

R Sodæ muriatis drach. j. Aquæ distillatæ q. s.—
The water is to be added in such a quantity as barely to dissolve the whole of the salt.

This solution is of service in complaints of the ear, particularly those which arise from hardened wax, which it has the power to soften; so that the ear may be afterwards cleansed, by syringing warm water into it.

It was first brought into notice by Dr. Haygarth, who found it a better solvent of the wax, than any thing before used for that purpose.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.

R Alcoholis unc. j. Liq. ammoniæ fort. unc. iv. Olei succini rectificati scrup. j. Saponis gran. x.—
The soap and oil of amber are to be digested together, till both are dissolved; and afterwards, the water of pure ammonia is to be added.

This has been strongly recommended for the cure of the bite of the viper. It is doubtful, however, whether any known remedy be preferable, in that case, to olive oil, of which so many successful trials have been recorded.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS. (L.)

R Camphoræ unc. iv. Spiritus vinosi rectificati lib. ij. Misc.—This has been long in use as a remedy for

bruises, sprains, and external spasmodic affections. It is a good application to burnt parts, and, by the late Mr. Justamond, said to be useful in checking an incipient whitloae, in which case it should be applied on an old linen rag or lint.

SPONGIA PRÆPARATA.

Pieces of the finest and most porous sponge, dipped into melted emplastrum ceræ compositum, and pressed, whilst hot, between two plates of iron, form what is called sponge tent.

When cold, it may be cut into plugs or tents of any shape; and when introduced into small openings, with a view of enlarging them, the plaster melts, and the sponge, recovering its natural elasticity, increases in bulk, by absorbing the fluids of the part, so as to produce the desired effect.—It is employed only by surgeons of the old school.

SPONGIA USTA. (L.)

Burnt sponge has for some time been employed, in the dose of from one to three scruples, for the cure of scrofula. In the last edition of this Work, the subcarbonate of soda was recommended as a substitute for this expensive article, under the idea that it formed its basis. On chemical examination of burnt sponge, an article has been discovered, of very active and peculiar properties, termed Iodine, to which the efficacy of burnt sponge, in wen and scrofula, is unquestionably to be ascribed. It seems that it is only a particular kind of sponge that affords this article, and this fact

accounts for its having fallen into disrepute among many experienced surgeons, as a remedy for wens, and corrector of the scrofulous diathesis. See *Tinct. Iodinæ*.

SYRUPUS HYDRARGYRI.

R Hydrargyri purificati drach. j. Pulveris gum. acaciæ drach. ij. Syrupi simplicis, aquæ fumaricæ sing. unc. j.—The quicksilver being rubbed down with the gum and the syrup, the rain water is to be afterwards added.

This is the once-celebrated mercurial syrup of Plenck. The dose is from one to two tea-spoonsful night and morning.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMP.

R Radicis sarsap. incisæ et contusæ unc. iv. Ligni guaiaci rasi unc. j. Aq. distillat. lib. v.—These are to be boiled together in the way in which the decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum is prepared, leaving only a quart of fluid, which is afterwards to be formed into a syrup with a pound and a half of fine loaf sugar.

There is little doubt but this is the remedy so greatly extolled under the name of Vclno's Vegetable Syrup. That it should have gained reputation as a remedy for the gonorrhœa, is not wonderful, any more than those *anomalous symptoms*, which often *alternate* with *lues venerea*, or remain after mercury has cured the original disease, should have been relieved by it. No instance, however, of its having cured a *truc venereal lues*, without the aid of *mercury*, can be produced.

A dose of about two ounces is given twice a day.

This syrup is much prescribed by the physicians of Paris, to purify the blood, and thereby, as they suppose, to promote the antisypilitic operation of mercury. It is however, in our opinion, more likely to render the blood foul than otherwise, in consequence of its disordering the stomach by running into the acetous fermentation. A common effect of this syrup is indigestion.

TINCTURA BENZOES COMPOSITA. (P.L.)

The application of this remedy has been mistaken in its general use as a styptic to fresh wounds, which it certainly injures, not only by its stimulating qualities, but also by the separation of the resins which take place on its intermixture with the blood. These form a substance, which absolutely prevents what is most desirable in such a case; the sides of the wound coming in contact, and uniting by the first intention.

Its proper application is to languid ulcers; and, in this view, it is in general use at several of the hospitals, particularly St. Bartholomew's. Another very important use of it, says a writer, is to form a mechanical covering to the aperture made in the skin by some compound fractures. In these, the object is to prevent the admission of air, so as to give nature a chance of uniting the bone in the way of a simple fracture. To effect this very eligible mode of cure requires some nicety in the application of the tincture, which is commonly used on pledgits of lint, laid one over the other, so as to cover the orifice, and extend to some distance around it. It is of great consequence,

in making this attempt, to prevent the tincture from flowing *into* the wound; for which reason, it would perhaps be most advisable to cover it with a little goldbeater's skin, before the tincture is more profusely employed. The article is, in our opinion, too stimulating to employ for such a purpose. The adhesive plaster is a better application. The tincture is much recommended to allay the tooth-ache. If the tooth be carious, or hollow, it should be introduced by means of a canula; but when the tooth is sound, lint, moistened with it, may be placed over it. In a carious tooth, the resinous gums being separated, the internal surface is covered by them; and it is thereby protected, for many weeks, from the action of the air, or acrid matter.

TINCT. CUBEB.

R *Piper cubeb. cont. unc. iiss. Sp. vini rectif. lb. j.*—Macerate, for ten days, in a close vessel. This tincture has lately been much recommended in cases of gleet, and fluor albus. The dose is from one to two tea-spoonsful twice a day, in a glass of barley water.

TINCT. DIGITALIS. (P.L.)

A surgeon of London, of great eminence, states, that he has prescribed this tincture, in the dose of twenty-five drops, three times a day, in barley-water, with great success, in gonorrhœa.

TINCT. DIOSM. CRENAT.

R *Fol. diosm. crenat. unc. ij, Sp. vini ten. lb. j.*—
To be macerated for ten days, during which the bottle should be shaken every day.

This tincture, in the dose of two tea-spoonsful, three times a day, in a decoction of marshmallow-root, is much recommended in cases of morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra. See Inf. Diosm. Crenat.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS.¹ (L.)

Internally, this is sometimes given for gleet; but a more important use has been assigned it, of late, by Mr. Cline, who orders it in dysuria, when a consequence of *stricture*, in the dose of ten drops every ten minutes. It certainly very often allays morbid irritation in the urethra, prostate gland, and bladder. Some attribute its soothing effects in those cases to its nauseating the stomach; but its beneficial operation is the same when it does not disorder the stomach. When the disease is attended with inflammation, or when the patient is of a plethoric habit, or feverish, the tincture sometimes does mischief. It has proved most beneficial in leucophlegmatic habits.

Mr. Justamond's liquid for external use in cancers, and which the original inventor called his *panacea anticanerosa*, partook considerably of the nature of this tincture, which, indeed, was sometimes substituted for it. Lastly, it is remarkably efficacious in destroying venereal warts, either used alone, or diluted with a small proportion of water.

TINCTURA GAMBOGIÆ AMMONIATA.

R *Gambogiæ gran. xxxvj. Spiritus ammoniæ unc. iv.*—The gum is to be powdered, and added to the spiritus ammoniæ.

A tea-spoonful or two of this tincture, taken every night and morning, has been much recommended in cutaneous diseases.

TINCT. IODINÆ.

R *Iodinæ gr. xij. Alcohol. unc. j. Misce.*—The iodine readily dissolves in alcohol.

This tincture, in the dose of twenty to thirty drops, twice a day, in a glass of barley-water, has lately gained much celebrity on the continent, and in this country, for the cure of wen and scrofula. Dr. Halladay asserts, that its specific effects on scrofulous tumours and ulcerations are as evident as those of mercury on the venereal disease; and if so, it is one of the most important additions that has been made to surgical medicine, since that of mercury. The results of our own experience are certainly much in its favour. It has been administered with effect in pseudo-syphilitic ulcers, or what, perhaps, may be more properly termed, scrofulo-syphilitic.

TINCT. MYRRHÆ.

This medicine is not so much in use as formerly. It is occasionally employed, however, in detergent gargles, and as an application to ulcers that require stimulating. By dissolving an ounce of hepatic aloes,

in a pint of this tincture, the old compound tincture of myrrh is formed, which, though now in disuse, is no despicable application to ulcers of a particular description.

TINCTURA LYTTÆ (P. L.)

This tincture is given internally for gleet, and for incontinence of urine, arising from a defective action of the sphincter vesicæ. The usual dose is from ten to forty drops twice or thrice a day.

Externally, its principal use is in the cure of sinuses and fistulous openings, when it is employed as an injection, in the proportion of three or four drachms to a pint of water; its good effects, in these cases depending on its being sufficiently strong to excite inflammation. This is the remedy which once gained celebrity in the cure of fistula in ano, under the name of Matthews's Injection.

TROCHISCI SPONGIÆ USTÆ.

R *Spongiæ ustæ* drach. ss. *Mucilaginis arabici gummi* q. s. *Fiat trochiscus*.—In the cure of the bronchocele, the internal use of burnt sponge has, for some time, been considered as a most efficient remedy. It has been joined, by different practitioners, with many other ingredients, and administered in a variety of shapes.

Dr. Cheston has found it to succeed in a great number of cases, when employed agreeably to the above formula. See Tincture of Iodine and Spongia Usta.

VINUM ANTIMONII COMPOSITUM.

R *Vini antimonii* unc. ss. *Tincturæ opii* drach. ij. *Liquoris hydragyri oxy-muriatis* gutt. viij. *Misce*—

From fifteen to twenty or thirty of these drops, given in a quarter of a pint of milk twice a day, prove a very powerful remedy in cutaneous diseases.

Their effects are promoted considerably, by giving the sarsaparilla, elm bark, or marshmallow root decoction at the same time.

VINUM ANTIMONII OPIATUM.

R *Vini antimonii drach. vj. Tincturæ opii drach. ij. Misce.*—This was the *anodyne sudorific* of the late Mr. Bromfield, who brought it into use in the treatment of injuries of the brain, in which cases it is known to possess extraordinary powers. The dose he directed was ten drops every four or six hours.

It may not be amiss to remark here, that the narcotic qualities of opium are greatly, if not wholly, repressed, by its junction with the antimony; insomuch, that the effects of a considerable dose is rather that of assuaging pain, than procuring sleep.

VINUM OPII.

R *Opium purificati unc. ij. Cort. cinnamomi, Caryophyllorum sing. drach. j. Vini albi lib. j.*—These, macerated without heat for a week, and then filtered, form the *tincturæ thebaica* of the old Dispensatory.

It is preserved here, chiefly on account of its use in the treatment of ophthalmia, in which it is said, by Mr. Ware and Mr. Allard, to possess qualities superior to any other solution of opium.

In violent inflammation of the eye, two or three drops are to be insinuated between the eyelids every night and morning.

Some surgeons direct the cinnamon and cloves to be omitted, on account of their communicating a stimulating quality, which often excites considerable pain, and not unfrequently aggravates ophthalmia. Others contend, that the effect of the stimulants is a *new action*, which counteracts the diseased one. The sedative liquor of opium, prepared by Mr. Batley, is, in our opinion, preferable to the wine of opium, on account of being free from any stimulating ingredient.

VINUM SEM. COLCHICI.

R *Sem. colchici autumn. unc. ij. Vini albi lib. j.*—Macerate, for fourteen days, and then strain off the liquor. This is much recommended by Dr. Wilson, of Ipswich, and other eminent practitioners, for allaying gouty and rheumatic inflammation. The dose is a tea-spoonful twice a day, in a glass of water.

VITRUM PRÆPARATUM.

The use of this in surgery, is wholly confined to the treatment of opacities of the transparent cornea of the eye.

The glass must be rubbed down to an impalpable powder, in a mortar of agate, or some other substance that will resist the mechanical action of its particles. This, and indeed all similar powders, are applied most conveniently, when mixed with a small portion of honey or mucilage.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SULPHUR.

R *Acidi sulphur. drach. ss. Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. j.*—These are to be well mixed together in a glass mortar.

Dr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, is said to have employed this remedy for the itch in preference to sulphur; and it may possibly prove serviceable in other cutaneous affections.

A liniment, consisting of sulphuric acid and oil, was formerly used, with great reputation, as a remedy for the gout, by Colbatch, and latterly at Bristol, by Smith. It has at least proved exceedingly serviceable in reducing enlargements of the joints; those especially that have proceeded from a thickened state of the cellular membrane. In the treatment of anomalous tumours, it is also worthy of a trial; but it is liable to fret the skin; and the part to which it is applied should be covered with flannel instead of linen, on account of the destructive effects of the acid on vegetable substances.

The late Mr. Naylor, of Gloucester, employed this liniment, with the addition of a small proportion of camphor, in the cure of the bronchocele.

UNG. ANTI-HEMORRHOID.

No. 1.

R *Hydrarg. submur. drach. ij. Liq. plumbi subacetatis drach. ss. Liq. opii sedativ. drach. j. Petrol. Barbado. drach. ij. Adipis suillæ recent. unc. j. Misce.*

No. 2.

℞ *Zinci oxydi* drach. ij. *Hydrarg. submur.* drach. j.
Adipis suillæ recent. unc. j. *Misce.*

This, and the preceding ointment, generally prove beneficial in piles. When attended with great irritation, the former should be employed.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ.

℞ *Fol. belladonnæ recent.* *Adipis suillæ præpar.*
sing. unc. iv.—To be made, as directed for Ung.
Conii.

This ointment, introduced into the urethra by means of a plaster bougie, has proved very beneficial in spasmodic and structural stricture; curing the former, and allaying the irritation of the latter. A little rubbed over the penis prevents priapism, and relieves chordee; and rubbed over the eyelids, and round them, has been of great service in iritis, or inflammation of the iris.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ.

℞ *Ceræ albæ unc.* iv. *Cetacei unc.* iij. *Olei olivæ lib.* j.—These, after being melted together, are to be briskly stirred till quite cold. This ointment forms a convenient simple dressing for superficial wounds.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ CUM ACETO.

℞ *Ceræ albæ unc.* iv. *Olei olivæ lib.* j. *Aceti distillati unc.* ij.—After melting the two former ingredients together, the distilled vinegar is to be

gradually stirred in, as in making the *nutritum*, than which, this proves a much more neat, and an equally efficacious remedy. Dr. Cheston, at the Gloucester Infirmary; Mr. Allard, at the Bristol; and Mr. Cam, at the Hereford; were much in the habit of applying this ointment to superficial excoriations, cutaneous eruptions, &c. It is also much employed at the London Hospitals.

UNG. CERÆ CUM HYDRARGYRO.

R *Ceræ flavæ unc. viij. Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. iv. Olei olivæ unc. ij. Unguenti hydrargyri unc. vj.*—The wax, lard, and oil, are to be melted together, and stirred till they are a good deal cooled, when the quicksilver ointment is to be thoroughly mixed with them.

This is similar to the *ceratum mercuriale*, which the College have, very injudiciously, expunged. It is an exceeding good application to languid ulcers, and possesses the farther advantage of acting favourably on their callous edges. For this reason, when applied, it should be extended to some distance round the sore.

UNGUENTUM CONII.

R *Foliorum conii recentium, Adipis suillæ præp. sing. unc. iv.*—The leaves are to be bruised in a marble mortar, after which, the lard is to be added, and the two ingredients thoroughly incorporated by beating. They are then to be gently melted over the fire; and, after being strained through a cloth, and the fibrous part of the hemlock well pressed, the ointment is to be stirred till quite cold. To cancerous or

scrofulous sores, this ointment may be applied with a prospect of advantage.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, four pounds of the recent plant are boiled with six of lard, till the former is become *crisp*; after which the ointment is strained through a cloth. It is to be suspected, however, that the medicinal properties of the herb are injured by this process.

UNGUENTUM DIGITALIS.

℞ *Foliorum digitalis purpureæ recentium, Adipis suillæ præparatæ sing. unc. iv.*—This ointment is prepared after the same manner, and applied to the same uses, as the preceding.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM.

℞ *Elemi lib. j. Terebinth. unc. x. Servi ovilli præparati lib. ij. Olei olivæ unc. ij.*—The elemi is to be melted with the suet, and when removed from the fire, the turpentine and oil are to be stirred in.

This, though an old remedy, is perhaps the best of the terebinthinate applications in use, for the purpose of encouraging a good digestion from ulcers. It may be employed alone, or softened with a little oil of turpentine.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI CUM CUPRO.

℞ *Cupri acctatis drach. j. Unguenti elemi compositi lib. ss.*—The verdigris being mixed with a little oil, is to be gradually stirred into the elemi ointment,

melted. At St. George's Hospital, the unguentum resinæ flavæ is, for this purpose, preferred to unguentum elemi. This remedy has been long in use as a stimulant to foul ulcers, particularly after burns and scalds.

UNGUENTUM FERRI ARSENIATIS.

R *Ferri arsen. drach. ss. Ferri phosphati drach. ij. Ung. cetacei drach. vj. Misce benc.*—This ointment is employed in cases of *noli me tangere*, and cancerous ulceration, where it is desirable to produce a sloughing surface. If the arseniate and phosphate be made into a paste with water, its destructive effects are deeper.—*See Ferri Arsenias.*

UNGUENTUM FERRI PHOSPHATIS.

R *Ferri phosphatis drach. iij. Ung. cetacci unc. j. Misce.*—This is employed in cases of languid ulcerations, and to promote the separation of a dead part.

UNGUENTUM FERRI PRUSSIATIS.

R *Ferri prussiat. pulv. drach. j. Ung. cetacei unc. j. Misce.*—This composition is much recommended by M. Roudet, a German surgeon, as a remedy for foul irritative ulcers, and *noli me tangere*.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CAMPHORATUM.

R *Gallarum pulveris subtilissimi drach. ij. Camphoræ drach. ss. Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. j.*—The camphor being first incorporated with the lard,

the powdered galls are to be added. This ointment is a very useful application for the piles, especially if the use of leeches has been premised.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

℞ *Hellebori albi pulveris unc. j. Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. iv. Misce.*—This is the same as the hellebore ointment of the College, excepting the omission of a small quantity of the essence of lemons. It is a useful application for the itch, and other chronic eruptions.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

℞ *Hydrargyri purificati lib. j. Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. xij.*—The quicksilver is to be rubbed with a small portion of the lard, adding the rest gradually, till the globules become invisible. The proportions of this ointment differ from those of the College, who have directed equal parts. Their injunctions have also been disregarded with respect to the introduction of suet, which makes it of much too hard a consistence to be conveniently rubbed into the skin.

Its general uses need not be enumerated; but it may be worth while to observe, that, according to a late writer, on the means of remedying paralytic affections, arising from lead, it is of considerable use to rub the usual dose of this ointment, every night, into the paralyzed limb, accompanied with the internal use of calomel, till the mouth is sore. Whilst the calomel relieves the constipated state of the intestines, the

frictions tend to restore the functions of the part; and, in many instances, it is said this treatment has proved successful.

When the lard is stale or rancid, the quicksilver is more readily diffused through it by triture, evidently in consequence of the action of the fat acid; which, by forming the sebate of mercury, renders the ointment more active. It is, however, very apt, with slight friction, to produce inflammation of the skin, and often unpleasant eruptions. Some add the oil of turpentine, to promote the divisibility of the quicksilver, to which the only objection is, if it does not evaporate during the process of trituration, it will render it too stimulating for external friction. Others employ the sulphurated oil, to which there is this great objection, that it renders mercury nearly inert, and certainly destroys its anti-syphilitic power.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI ALBI.

R Hydrarg. hydro-sublim. unc. j. Ol. olivar. drach. ij. Axuny. porcin. præp. unc. iij. Misce bene.—The hydro-sublimed mercury (commonly called hydro-sublimed, or patent calomel), should be well rubbed with the oil, in a glass mortar, and afterwards well mixed with the hog's lard. For the purpose of introducing mercury into the system, by friction on the skin, this ointment will answer as well as the ung. hydrarg. fortius; and, in application, is much neater. On these accounts it is ordered by some eminent surgeons of this country.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CAMPH.

℞ *Unguenti hydrargyri unc. j. Camph. drach. ss. Misce.*—A little of this, rubbed along the course of the urethra at bed-time, is of considerable service in preventing chordee. The ointment is also very proper to be applied to indurated parts, either before or after suppuration.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MURIATIS.

℞ *Hydrargyri muriati subtilissime lævigati gran. x. Ovi unius vitellum, Adipis suillæ præp. unc. j.*—The muriated quicksilver, being first rubbed with the yolk of egg, is to be incorporated with the lard.

This is recommended for the same cases as the unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

℞ *Hydrargyri purificati unc. j. Acidi nitrici unc. ij. Adipis suillæ præparatæ unc. iv. Olei olivæ unc. xij.*—The quicksilver, being dissolved by the nitric acid, is to be joined with the oil and lard, previously melted together, and suffered to become nearly cold.

This ointment is of very extensive utility in eruptive and herpetic diseases, in tinea, and in some cases of ulcer.

UNG. HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYD.

R *Ceræ albæ drach. ij. Adipis suillæ præparatæ drach. vj. Hydrargyri nitrico-oxyd. drach. j.*—The wax and oil being melted together, and suffered to grow nearly cold, are to be well incorporated with the nitrico-oxyde of quicksilver, previously levigated.

This, allowing for the omission of twelve grains of opium, and the substitution of lard for viper's fat, is the *unguentum ad lippitudinem* of St. Thomas's Hospital. The use of it is to excite healthy granulations in obstinate ulcers. It was a very good application in chronic inflammation of the eyelids.

UNGUENTUM IODINÆ.

R *Iodinæ gr. x. Axung. porcine præp. recent. unc. j.*—To be well mixed, by trituration, in a glass mortar.

This ointment is much extolled in France, and by some practitioners in this country, as a topical application for wens and scrofulous swellings. The size of a nut should be well rubbed over the diseased part every night. If it should not irritate the skin, the quantity of iodine should be increased.

UNG. HYDRARG. PRUSSIATIS.

R *Hydrarg. hydro-sublimat. drach. ijss. Acidi Prussic gut. xx. Ung. cetacei unc. j. Misc.*—To be well blended in a glass mortar. If the acid be of a proper strength, it will immediately act on the mercury.

and render it of a dark bluish colour. This ointment we have employed with great advantage in leprous and herpetic affections of the skin, tinea capitis, and irritative venereal ulcerations. If the acid be strong, ten drops will be sufficient. If it does not alter the colour of the mercury, it is not good.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

R *Emplastri plumbi lib. ss. Adipis suillæ præp. unc. iv. Olei olivæ, Unguenti ceræ sing. unc. vj. Aceti unc. iv. Liq. plumbi subacet. unc. ij.*—The unctuous ingredients being melted together, and suffered to cool, the liq. plumbi subacet. and the acetum are to be gradually incorporated with them.

This ointment is said to be the celebrated *defensive* of the late Dr. Kirkland, who applies it with great effect in inflammations of the skin, and sometimes unites with it a portion of sulphate of soda.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CUM ACETO.

R *Emplastri plumbi unc. iv. Olei olivæ unc. iij. Acid. acet. unc. j.*—The litharge plaster and oil being melted together and sufficiently cooled, the vinegar is to be stirred in. This has been long in use, under the title of *nutritum*, as an application to the skin, and as an external dressing for ulcers, whose edges are inflamed.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUB-ACETATIS.

R *Unguenti ceræ unc. j. Liq. plumbi sub-acetati drach. ss. Misce.*—This is a convenient substitute for

the saturnine ointment of the shops, which becomes rancid, and unfit for use, in a short time after it is made.

It is a proper application to small ulcers, with inflamed edges.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM.

No. 1.

R *Hydrarg. nitrico-oxyd. lævig. drach. j. Ung. cetacei unc. jss. Ol. petrol. barb. drach. j. Misce bene.*—This is much recommended for diseases of the eyelids, and also for the removal of opaque specks on the cornea, and thickening of the tunica conjunctiva, for which purposes it has been successfully employed.

No. 2.

R *Hydrargyri præcip. alb. Tutia præparata, Calaminæ præparata sing. drach. ij. Tincturæ benzoës compositæ drach. j. Adipis suillæ præparata drach. iij.*—The white precipitate, tutty, and calamine, being rubbed separately, and afterwards well mixed together, the lard is next to be added, and, lastly, the tincture of benzoës.

This is the celebrated ointment of Dr. De Gravers, and is used, with great success, in the same cases as the foregoing. At the Liverpool Infirmary, it is used under the name of *unguentum deterisivum*.

UNG. PICIS ARIDÆ.

℞ *Picis aridæ*, *Resin. flav.* *Ceræ flav. sing. unc.* viiiss. *Ol. oliv. opt. lb.* j.—Melt them over a gentle fire and strain the mixture through a linen cloth.

UNG. PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

℞ *Picis liquidæ*, *Sevi præp. sing. lb.* ss.—Melt them together, and strain through a linen cloth.

Both the above were favourite ointments of Mr. Allard, and much used by him in his Majesty's General Hospital at Bristol, at the Bristol Infirmary, and in his private practice, as a sedative in irritable ulcers. He frequently added from half a drachm to a drachm of finely levigated red precipitate, to an ounce of these ointments, when ulcers were sluggish, and discharged an ill-conditioned matter, with decided advantage.

UNGUENTUM PICIS CUM SULPHURE.

℞ *Picis liquidæ lib.* ss. *Ceræ flavæ unc.* ss. *Florium sulphuris unc.* ij.—The wax and the tar being melted together, the sulphur is to be gradually stirred in.

This, which is one of the formulæ of Guy's Hospital, is said to be an excellent application for the cure of tinea. It is necessary, during its use, for the patient

to have his head repeatedly shaved, and to wear a close-fitted cap of the thick green oil-case, which, independent of the remedy applied, will be of very considerable service, and indeed is capable of effecting a cure, in slight cases, without the use of any other means.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

R *Resinæ flavæ, Cera flavæ, Olei olivæ sing. lib. j.*
—Having melted together the wax and resin, the oil is to be added.

This is the composition long known as a digestive, under the name of *yellow basilicon*.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ CUM CUPRO.

R *Resinæ flavæ, Elemi, Cera flavæ sing. unc. j. Olei olivæ unc. vj. Olei terebinthinæ drach. ij. Cupri subacet. drach. jss.*—The hard ingredients being melted together, the sub-acetate of copper, previously ground with the olive oil, is to be added, and, when the whole is becoming cool, the oil of turpentine.

This valuable digestive ointment was employed by Dr. Kirkland, under the name of *green digestive*, in cases of foul and indolent ulcers, and neglected burns.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

R *Adipis suillæ præparatæ lib. ss. Sulph. viv. unc. iv. Misce.*—The intention of this ointment is to cure the itch, which it does more certainly, perhaps,

than any other remedy; but its offensive smell occasions it to be used, by most people, with great reluctance. Two or three inunctions are in general sufficient for the cure, provided the patient wears his linen, without changing, for several days.

We have found the native sulphur, termed sulphur vivum, to succeed better in the cure of itch than the sublimed, or flowers of, sulphur.

To the above, some surgeons add two ounces of white hellebore powders; and others, an ounce or two of very finely powdered muriate of ammonia. The latter not only allays itching, but renders the sulphur more penetrating. Some also add a drachm of essence of lemon, or oil of lavender, to cover the unpleasant odour of the sulphur.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

R Tutia præparata drach. j. Ung. Cetacei drach. vj. Misce.—The use of this ointment is to smear the borders of the eyelids, when affected with chronic inflammation.

The ointment is rendered more efficacious by an addition of half a drachm of calomel.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI OXYDI.

R Zinci oxydi drach. j. Unguenti ceræ albæ drach. vj. Misce.—This is the Edinburgh ointment of zinc. Its use is that of an application to the eyelids. At St. Thomas's Hospital a similar remedy is employed, under the name of *unguentum ophthalmicum*.

UVA URSI.

This plant, which was first brought into notice by De Haen, has been generally considered as a powerful remedy in calculus, but it has not been proved, in any instance, to possess the properties of a solvent. The late Dr. Austin, however, recommended it upon the principle of its lessening the irritability of the bladder, and diminishing that secretion of diseased mucus, which he supposed greatly to contribute to the augmentation of the stone.

Mr. Bell, of Edinburgh, strongly recommends it in that state of a gonorrhœa where the irritability of the bladder is excited in a high degree, and where the urine is loaded with viscid matter. In these cases, he directs the powder to be given in doses of a scruple or half a drachm three times a day.—*See Inf. Diosmatis Crenat. et Inf. Fol. Amygd. Persic.*

Table of Remedies.

- ABSCESS.**—*Appl.* Fom. et catapl. varia—Ol. palmæ camph. vel Linim. Hydrarg. ammon. vel Empl. Plumbi Burg. vel Empl. Sapon. vel Empl. ammon. cum Hydrarg. Electricit. calx cum Potassa, vel Potassam fusam—*Cap.* Decoct. Cinchonæ, vel Inf. Cascarillæ.
- ALBUGO.**—*Appl.* Vitrum præp. vel Lin. sepiæ, vel Collyr. Cupri & Zinci, vel ung. Hydrarg. nitrico-oxyd. vel Hydrarg. submur.—*Cap.* Liq. Hydrarg. oxym. vel Tinct. Iodinæ et Inf. Cascarillæ.
- ANI PROCIDENTIA.**—*Appl.* Foment. gallæ—Luj. gallæ—Lot. Cupri sulph.—*Cap.* Pulv. Cinchonæ, vel. Inf. Cascarillæ cum Tinctura Cinchonæ, vel e Kino.
- APHTHÆ.**—*Appl.* garg. cupri acet.—Mel. boracis—Garg. myrrhæ—Garg. aluminis—Lot. myrrhæ.
- BLADDER**, morbid irritation of.—*cap.* Inf. Diosm. crenat.—Inf. fol. amygd. Pers.—Decoct. uvæ ursi—Pilul. conii, et hyoseyam—*appl.* Foment. papav. alb.—Baln. tepid.—Lin. ammon. camp.
- BRAIN**, injuries of.—*cap.* vin. antim. opiat.—Haust. amm. acetat.—Haust. sennæ comp.—Ol. croton.—*appl.* Empl. Lyttæ—Venæsect.
- BREAST**, inflammation of.—*appl.* lot. acid. pyrolign.—Lot. spirituoso—Lot. ammon. mur.—Lot. ammon. acet.—Fom. et catapl.—Ol. palm. camph.—Cat. acidi pyrolign. vel panis—*cap.* haust. sennæ comp.—Inf. cascarillæ cum sodæ subcarb.
- BRUISES.**—*appl.* cataplas. acidi pyrolign.—Embroc. ammon. acet. cum sap. vel Embr. ammon. vel Embr. cajeput.

BUBO.—*appl.* Ung. hydrarg. fort.—Lin. hydrarg. ammon.—*cap.* Pilul. hydrarg.—See Lues Vener.

BURNS.—*appl.* Cataplasma. terebinth.—Linim. terebinth.—Cataplasma. acidi pyrolignic. vel Lot. plumbi subacet.—Cataplasma. carbon. vel Catapl. rad. solani.—*cap.* Haust. sennæ comp.—Inf. Cascarillæ vel Cinchonæ cum acido sulph. dilut.

CANCER.—*appl.* Arsen. ferri cum ferri phosphate, vel carbon. ferri—Arsen. antim.—Fom. et catapl. cicutæ—Catapl. dauci—Caust. arsenic.—Ol. e sem. lini—Sol. arsen.—*cap.* Ferri oxyphosph.—Pil. conii, aconiti, vel hyoscyami—Inf. lauri cerassi—Pil. ferri ammon.

CARBUNCLE.—*appl.* Pulv. cinchonæ cum ferri carbon.—Catapl. carbon, vel Effervesc. vel Terebinth—Solut. opii—Fom. conii—Catapl. efferv.—Opium—Catap. potassæ acet.—*cap.* Decoct. cinchonæ, cum tinctura, pilul. hydrarg. et opii.

CHAPS.—*appl.* Ung. hydrarg. cum linim. terebinth. vel Catapl. terebinth. vel ung. hydrarg. nitrat. vel empl. ammon. cum hydrarg. vel catapl. hydrarg. cum acido pyroligno.

CHANCRE.—*appl.* Arg. nitrat.—Ceratum hydrarg. nitrico-oxyd. vel Lot. hydr. cum calce, vel Pulv. cupri acet. cum calomel—Pulv. alum. comp.—*cap.* Pilul. hydrarg.

CHILBLAINS.—Ung. hydrarg. cum olio terebinth. vel empl. ammon. cum hydrarg. vel ol. palmæ camph. vel Embr. alum. vel Embr. aminon. camph. vel Lot. alum.—Catap. alum.

CHORDEE.—*appl.* Ung. belladon. vel Ung. hydrarg. Prussiat.—Lot. plumbi subac.—*cap.* Pilul. cicutæ cum hyascyam.—Pil. opii camph.—Pil. opii comp.

CORNS.—*appl.* Argent. nitr. et postea empl. ammon. cum hydrarg. vel Cataplasma. hydrarg. cum acido pyrolign.—vel Empl. sapon. vel empl. plumbi, vel Ung. hydrarg. nitrico-oxyd.

CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.—*cap.* Solut. hydrarg. submur. vel Pilul. hydrarg. subm. comp. vel Vini antim. et hydrarg. cum Decoct. rad. althææ, vel Sarsaparillæ, vel Inf. cascarillæ cum sodæ subcarbon. vel Decoct. ulmi.—*appl.* Ung. hydr. nitr.—Lot. hydrarg. oxym. nitri. catapl. acid. pyrolign.—Empl. ammon. cum conio. et hydrarg.

- CVSTERRHŒA.**—*cap.* Inf. Diosm. crenat. vel Inf. diosm. crenat. cum pulv. uvæ ursi, vel Inf. sol. amygd. pers. cum Pulv. uvæ ursi, vel Mist. bals. copaibæ, vel Pil. Zinci.—*appl.* Lin. ammon. camp. vel Lin. hydrarg. ammon. vel Liniment. terebinth.
- DYSURIA.**—*cap.* Dec. hord. cum acacia—Inf. lini—Pulv. nitri comp.—Pil. conii.—*appl.* Fot. papav. alb.
- EAR,** diseases of.—Bal. Peruv. cum felle—Ol. terebinthinat.—Sol. sodæ muriatis.—Lin. hydrarg. ammon.—Empl. Cantharid. electricitas.—*cap.* Inf. cascarillæ cum sp. ammon. comp. vel Tinct. ferri, vel Pilul. hydrarg. subm. comp. cum Inf. cascarillæ.
- ERYSIPELAS.**—*cap.* Haust. sennæ comp. cum hydr. subm.—Inf. Rosæ, (P. L.) cum magn. sulph.—*appl.* Farin. avenæ.—Solut. hydrarg. oxymur. mit.
- EXCORIATIONS.**—Ung. plumbi subacet.—Ung. zinci oxydi—Catapl. acidi pyrolign. lot. cupri acetat. calamæ præp.
- EXCRESCENCES.**—Liq. antimoniae mur. vel Argent. nitr. vel solut. arsenici, vel Tinct. ferri mur.
- EXFOLIATION,** to promote.—Alcohol cum Olio caryoph. acid. mur. dilut.—Acid. pyrolign. imp. ol. terebinth. dilut.
- EYELIDS,** diseased.—*appl.* Lin. plumbi comp.—Lin. tutiæ—Ung. hydr. nitrico-oxyd.—Lin. zinci vitr.—Ung. ophth.—Ung. tutiæ—Ung. zinci sulphat.—Ung. hydrarg. subm.—Collyr. hydrarg. subm.
- FISTULA.**—*appl.* Tinctur. cantharidis dilut.—*cap.* Pil. hydrarg. Lot. cupri sulph. vel Lot. hydrarg. oxym. pro injecti.
- FRACTURE.**—*appl.* Cerat. saponis—Aq. litharg. acet. comp.
- GLEET.**—*cap.* Inf. Diosm. crenat. cum pilul. hydrarg. subm. comp. vel Tinct. cubeb. vel Mist. Copaibæ, vel Pilul. cupri sulph. comp. vel Pilul. terebinth. vel Pilul. zinci sulph. vel Elect. olivani.—*appl.* Inject. cupri et zinci, vel Inject. gallæ vel Decocti cort. granat. vel Inject. hydrarg. oxymur. vel Inject. aluminis supersulph.
- GONORRHŒA.**—*cap.* Elect. sennæ cum potassæ nitrate, inf. lini. cum Tinct. digitalis, vel pilul. conii, vel Pulv. cubeb. vel Elect. cubebæ—Haust. sennæ comp. cum hydrarg. submur.

pro re nata.—*appl.* Inject. plumbi subacet. vel Inj. zinci.—
Inject. plumb opiat.—Inj. Thææ verid.

GRAVEL.—Inf. diosm. crenat. cum sodæ subc. vel Liq. potassæ.

GUTTA SERENA.—*appl.* Electricitat.—Inf. pip. cayau.—Pulv.
hydr. sulphat. comp. naribus empl. lyttæ nuchæ vel tempo-
ribus.—*cap.* Solut. hydrarg. oxym. cum Inf. cascarillæ.

GUMS, spongy.—*appl.* Garg. alum.—Garg. myrrhæ, mist.
myrrhæ—Garg. rosæ.—Tinct. kino.

HERNIA HUMORALIS.—*cap.* Haust. sennæ comp. cum,
hydrarg. submur.—*appl.* Lot. plumbi subacet. catapl. acid.
pyrolign. vel Lot. spirit. post hirudin. vel venæsect.

HERNIA, strangulated.—*appl.* Glaciem.—Enem. nicotianæ.—
cap. Ol. croton.

HEMORRHAGE.—See Lixiv. Ferri.

HEMORRHOIDS.—*appl.* Ung. antihemorrhoid. vel Ung. hydr.
nitr. vel Foment. gallæ, vel Ung. gallæ hirudines si opus erit.—
cap. Haust. sennæ comp.—Elect. sulphur.—Elect. piperis
comp.

HERPES.—*cap.* Pilul. hydrarg. submur. comp. cum decoct.
althææ, sarsæ, vel Ulni, vel Elect. sulphuris—Solut.
hydrarg. oxym.—Solut. magn. sulph. cum antimon. *appl.*
Catapl. acid. pyrolignos.—Ung. hydrarg. pruss. vel Ung.
hydrarg. nitr.

HIP JOINT, disease of.—See Kuee Diseases.

HYDROCELE.—*appl.* Caust. opiat. vel Inj. vini rub. vel Elect.

INFLAMMATION.—*appl.* Lot. plumbi subacet.—Lot. acid.
pyrolign.—Lot. spirituosæ—Hirudines.—*cap.* Haust. sennæ
comp. et haust. ammon. acet.

ITCH.—Dec. helleb. alb.—Ung. helleb. alb.—Ung. sulph.—Ung.
acidi sulph.—Ung. hydr. muriati.

ITCHING OF THE ANUS and LABIORUM PUDENDI.—
appl. Lot. hydrarg. oxymur. mit. vel Lot. hydrarg. oxym.
vel Lot. cupri et zinci, vel Ung. hydrarg. prussiat, vel
Inf. fol. amygd. persic. vel Crem. plumbi subacet. vel
Liq. plumbi subacet. dilut. cum liq. opii sedativ. vel sol.

opii aquos, vel. ung. antihemorrhoid.---*cap.* Solut. hydrarg. oxym. cum pilul. conii, et hyoscyam, et decoct. rad. althææ.

KNEE, diseased.---*appl.* Lotiones & embr. variæ---Catapl. calcis, vel quercus marini, vel aluminis, &c. vel Emp. plumbi, lyttæ, vel lithar. cum hydr.---Ung. hydr. amm.---Lin. plumbi cum sap.---Lin. amm. opiat.---Lin. oleos. comp.---Lin. camph. comp.---Lin. ammon.---Lin. am. cum camph.---Lin. Bituminis Caust. opiat.---*cap.* Tinct. Iodinæ cum decoct. cascar. vel sarsæ---Pilul. hydrarg. submur. vel solut. hydr. oxymur.

LEPRA.—*cap.* Solut. hydrarg. oxym. cum decoct. althææ, vel Inf. cascarillæ—Tinct. iodin. cum inf. cascarillæ—*appl.* Ung. hydrarg. nitr. vel Lot. hydrarg. mur. mit. vel Empl. amm. cum hydrarg. vel Lot. cupri acetat. vel. Catapl. acidi pyrolignos, vel Catapl. hydrarg. cum acid. pyrolign. vel Lot. potassæ sulphur.

LUES VENEREA. — *cap.* Hydr. præparationes variæ — Dec. mezerei, sarsaparillæ, sarsapar. compositum, astragali, lobeliæ, lusitanicum, &c.—Hydr. sulph. rub.

MORTIFICATION.—*appl.* Catap. carbonis, cumini, ferment. cerevisiæ, vel Terebinth. *cap.* Pulv. et tinct. cinchonæ cum mistura camphoræ, et tinct. opii, et pilul. hydrarg.

NEPHRITIS.—Sodæ subcarb.—Dec. hord. cum gummi.—Vin. antim. opiat. fom. pavav.

NODES.—*appl.* Lin. hydrarg. ammon. *cap.* Pilul. hydrarg. subm. comp. cum opio, vel extract. conii.—*See Venereal Disease.*

NOLI ME TANGERE.—*appl.* Arsen. ferri—Ferri phosphat.—Ung. ferri phosph.—*cap.* Phosph. ferri.

OPHTHALMIA.—*appl.* Collyria varia—Catapl. aluminis rosæ, acidi pyrolign. vel Mali maturi—Crem. lithar. acet.—Hirudines temporibus—Empl. cantharid. nuchæ, *cap.* Haust. sennæ comp. cum hydrarg. submur.—Haust. ammon. acct.

PARAPHYMOSIS.—*appl.* Lot. plumbi subacct. vel Lot. Zinci. acct. vel Lot. spiritiosa, vel Catapl. plumbi

- subacet. vel Fom. papav. alb. hirudines—*cap.* Haust. sennæ comp. cum hydrarg. submur. vel Solut. magn. sulph. cum antim.
- PHIMOSIS.—*appl.* Fom. et catap. emol.—Inj. cupri sulphatis, comp. hirudines—*cap.* Haust. sennæ cum hydrarg. submur.
- PRIAPISM.—*appl.* Ung. belladonnæ, vel Ol. palm. camph. vel Lot. plumbi acetat.—*cap.* Pilul. conii et hyoseyam. vel Pilul. opii camph.
- SCALDS.—*appl.* Catap. acidi pyrolignos, vel Rad. solani tuberosi—Lot. lithar. acet. camph.—Lot. spirituos. linin. terebinth. catapl. terebinth.—*cap.* Haust. sennæ, comp. cum hydrarg. subm.—Tinct. opii.
- SCROFULA.—*cap.* Tinct. iodinæ, cum inf. cascarillæ, vel Decoct. althææ, vel Sarsæ, vel Solut. hydrarg. oxymur. et pilul. conii—Pulv. cinchonæ—Liq. potassæ—*appl.* Catapl. iodinæ—Ung. hydrarg. alb.—Ung. hydrarg. camph.
- SINUS.—Inject. tinct. lyttæ dilut. vel Inj. cupri sulphatis, vel Inject. solut. argent. nitr. dilut.
- SPECKS ON THE CORNEA.—*appl.* Collyr. cupri et zinci—Collyr. hydrarg. subm.—Ung. hydrarg. nitrico-oxyd.—*cap.* Tinct. iodinæ—Empl. lyttæ nuchæ.
- SPRAINS.—*appl.* Catap. acidi pyrolign.—Emb. amm. acet.—Emb. amm. acet. cum sapone—Emb. amm. camph.—Lin. succini opiat.—Empl. ammon. cum hydrarg.—Hirudines.—*cap.* Haust. sennæ, comp. cum hydrarg. submur. vini antim. opiat.
- STONE.—Uva ursi—Enem. terebinth.—Aq. potassæ—Potass. carb.—sodæ carb.
- STRICTURE.—*appl.* Cerei simp. vel medicati—Ung. Belladonnæ—*cap.* Inf. diosm. crenati.
- TETANUS.—*appl.* Empl. lyttæ, (long.) vertebræ—Inunct. ung. hydrarg. prussiat, cum ung. belladonnæ—Baln. conii.—*cap.* acid. prussic, vel Liq. sedativ. opii—Enema opiat.
- TIC DOLOUREUX.—See Ferri Carbon.
- TINEA.—*appl.* Ung. hydrarg. nitr. ung. cupri sulph.—Lot.

- hydrarg. oxy-mur.—Lot. cupri sulphatis—Ung. picis—Ol. terebinth. dilut. — Lot. potassæ sulphureti—*cap.* Tinct. iodinae — Pilul. hydrarg. submur. comp. — Solut. hydrarg. oxy-mur.—Inf. cascarillæ cum liq. potassæ, vel Sodæ subcarb.
- TUMOURS**, indolent. — *appl.* Catap. brioniæ comp. — Emp. varia—Lin. hydrarg. ammon.
- , suppurating.—*appl.* Catap. galb. comp.—Emp. scillæ comp.—Emplastr. ammoniæ—*cap.* Inf. cascarillæ, vel decoct. cinchonæ cum sp. ammon. comp. pilul. hydrarg.
- ULCERS**.—*appl.* Cerata, unguenta, fomen. et catap. varia—Sol. arg. nitr.—Hydr. nitr. rub.—Oxym. ærug.—Pulv. lap. calam. cum myrrha—Pulv. rhabarb.—Pulv. colombæ—Carb. ferri—ung. ferri phosphat. — Lot. hydrarg. cum calce—Solut. opii—Lot. zinc. sulph.
- , *scrofulous*---*appl.* Cerat. mellis---Cerat. hydr. nitr.—Fom. et catap. cicutæ---Oxym. cupri acet.---Ung. digitalis---Ung. cicutæ.---See Scrofula.
- , *venereal*.---*appl.* Garg. hydr. mur.---Lot. hydr. mur.---Sol. argen. nitr.---Ung. ceræ cum hydrarg.---Mel hydrarg. eomp.—*cap.* pilul. hydrarg. inf. cascarillæ.—See Lues Vener.
- URINE**, incontinence of.---Pil. canthar. comp. tinct. canthar.---Pil. zinci sulp.---Pil. terebinth.---Mist. copaibæ---Tinct. ferri.
- , *retention of*.---Enem. opiat.---Tinct. ferri mur.---Vin. antim. opiat.---Fol. papav. alb.
- WARTS**.---*appl.* Argent. nitrat.---Antim. muriat.---Tinct. ferri mur.---Pulv. rhabarb. comp.---Pulv. sabinæ comp.
- WHITLOE**---*appl.* Sp. camph.---Lot. lithar. acet. camph.---Lot. amm. mur. cum aceto --Fom. et catap. emoll.---Ol. palmæ camph.---Hirudines, *cap.* Haust. sennæ comp. cum hydrarg. submur.

FINIS.



